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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. VI NO. 56 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
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Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

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Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:
FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

A. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... . Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Hankau	Honolulu
Kyoto	Moji	New York
San Francis	Shimonoseki	Yokohama, etc.,
Hakata	Hiroshima	Kobe
London	Nagoya	Osaka
Shanghai	Tokyo	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY. 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. BANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan.
48, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policyholders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents:—Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,

GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.

EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods; To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY:

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think that they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side.....to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof, is 50 % cheaper, 100 % better, and 1000 % safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes.....actually worth Rs. 500 and Rs. 300.....sold for Rs. 255 and Rs. 183, respectively.

Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,

25, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY

SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON

The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co. themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.

To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA,

CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.

At the request of numerous sufferers, I am EXTENDING MY VISIT till March 5th.

FREE INTERVIEWS.

FRIDAY and MONDAY, 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

Other days by appointment only.

Remember my uncle was an eminent Doctor, M.D., in England and that I am the only man in Bombay who can PROVE that he cures Consumption in all stages.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L.L.L.D., B.A.T.C.D.,
Batliboi Building,
Cirrus Avenue, near Reynolds Rd,
BYCULLA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARK YOU !!

Ninety out of hundred films that go under the name of "Serials" are invariably preposterous nonsense, crammed from one end to the other with silly absurdities and superhuman impossibilities.

You see these Serials, of course,—but they leave a sense of distaste in your mind—a sort of disappointment—when you return home after seeing the last Reels Everything is so highly improbable, so intensely unearthly, so mightily unnatural!

But here, in the sweetest and the sublimest story of a terrible struggle between *Love* and *Hate*, *Vengance* and *Justice*,

"JUDEX"

you are confronted with a charming tale of every-day life,—powerful without being preposterous, realistic without being ridiculous, interesting without being incongruous!

The beauty and the charm of the Story can only be measured by following it on the Screen. Its pathetic, melodious, heart-gripping plot never for a moment degenerates into ghastly super-human exaggerations.

Come and give your own judgment at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

Hundreds have been visiting the shows daily, and at the end, giving but one opinion.

"MAGNIFICENT! Simply Magnificent!!

Don't fail to bring your kiddies with you. The "**JUDEX**" Serial includes two matchless baby boys and there acting here is well described in these words:—

"You want to kiss them out of sheer raptureus joy—kiss them through the Screen! Oh! they are so sweet, so smart, so small, yet so splendidly natural!"

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night.
THE YOUNGEST STAR OF THE WORLD
Baby Marie Osbourne
OR
Little Mary Sunshine

IN "TEARS AND SMILES"
A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 acts. Nothing better has yet been done by Baby Marie
Do not miss it.
Pathe's Animated History of the Great War.
CHAPTER 1. PART 2.
"HYPNOTIC POWER"
An amusing Comedy by WIFFLES, one of his latest.
PATHE'S GAZETTE—The Finest News—Film of the world.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.
***Time*—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.**
PRICES AS USUAL.

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."
Those who formed or witnessed the enthusiatic crowds
Yesterday and the day before
AT
THE MAJESTIC
Where
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
OF
THE UNIVERSAL SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY
THE GRAY GHOST
is being screened
Every night at 7, 8-45, & 10-30
are the unsolicited testimonials of
The Sterling Merits of this Instalment.
If you have missed the first two instalments you can start to-day and follow the thread of the narrative.
Better late than never.

FRANCIS X BUSHMAN IN "THE GREAT SECRET"

In "The Great Secret," the magnificent Motro serial in fifteen chapters, Francis. Bushman, the officially crowned Sovereign of the Screen is seen at his best. He plays no less than seven different parts in the production. His real character part is that f William strong, a wealthy clubman.

WEALTH, SOCIETY UNDERWORLD
SHOWN IN
"THE GREAT SECRET"
NOTED ACTORS, PUGILISTS AND FORMER POLICE OFFICIALS TAKE PART

Supporting Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "The Great Secret" are actors of note pugilists who have world-wide reputations, former police officials, and men who have figured prominently in politics and in the realm of sports. Each one has been chosen to embody the particular type he is called upon to play. "The Great Secret" presents.

A PERFECT TREASURE-HOUSE OF GREAT ACTING.

To-Night! ***To-Night!***

SEE THE SECOND INSTALMENT CHAPTERS 4th, 5th, & 6th.

Chapter IV—Shows a raid by fifty policemen on a den of gangsters. The policemen were specially drilled for the scene, and needless to say their work is true to life. In this raid a series of realistic fights are seen.

ELDORADO *ITALIAN CINEMA.*
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.
Extra Show on Sunday afternoon at 3-30.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT. LAMINGTON ROAD, (North).

IMPERIAL
ANNOUNCEMENT
EXTRAORDINARY
On Saturday 9th March
We Shall Have the Pleasure of Presenting
"THE FATAL RING"
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SERIAL EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

The IMPERIAL has in the past shown many good Serials and the Standard of our pictures is yet unsurpassed by any, but we can

ASSURE
Our Clients that
"THE FATAL RING"
is by far the best picture shown even at our Theatre.
MISS PEARL WHITE
Absolutely surpasses herself in this epoch making film and goes through a series of thrills which are really hair raising.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In view of the tremendous cost of this film we have decided to slightly raise our prices as follows:—

3rd.	Class	Ans. 3
2nd.	,, ...	,, 6
1st.	,, ...	,, 8
Reserved.	.. .. ..	Re. 1
Balcony.	.. .. ..	,, 1-8

SPECIAL COUPON BOOKS WITH ONE FREE TICKET WILL BE ISSUED FOR THE WHOLE SEASON OF 10 WEEKS DURING

Which this film will be shown. Applications should be made early at the Theatre as only a limited number are available.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

AHMEDABAD CHILDREN'S FETE.
GRAND LOTTERY
In aid of the
QUEEN MARY TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DISABLED INDIAN SOLDIERS.
To be drawn on the 1st April, 1918
30,000 Tickets—Re. one each.
390 Cash Prizes.

1st Prize	Rs. 4,000— 6 to 15—10 Prizes	Rs 100 each.
2nd ,,	,, 2,000—16 to 40—25 Prizes,	Rs. 50 each.
3rd ,,	,, 1,000—41 to 90—50 Prizes,	Rs. 25 each.
4th ,,	,, 500—91 to 140—50 Prizes,	Rs. 10 each.
5th ,,	,, 250—141 to 390—250 Prizes,	Rs. 5 each.

For tickets apply to the Honorary Secretary, "Children's Fete, Grand Lottery Premabhai Hall," Ahmedabad. **Tickets** will be sent on receipt of remittances which should be forwarded by Money Order.

(Sd.) M. L. BROOMFIELD
Vice-President for Ahmedabad.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.
Undoubtedly this is your last chance
TO SEE
that great dramatic Indian stage success
SATYAWADI RAJA
HARISHCHANDRA
film version of the late Mr. Baliwalla's stage success well known in Bombay
PLAYED BY INDIAN ARTISTES OF RENOWN
such as
MISS SAVARIA, (TARAMATI) and
Mr. HOMI TANTRA, (HARISCHANDRA) and
Mr. BERAMSHAW (VISVAMITRA).
Showing at
7, 8-45 & 10-30. To-night & nightly
NEW ALEXANDRA.
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF
Present Revue Success!!
At 6-30 ***To-night*** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
In the successful Topical
VERY WELL—TANKS
SEE THE TANK IN ACTION THE BOMBARDMENT ETC.

To-morrow Thursday
EVERYTHING NEW
Melbourne's Latest Novelty
A PARSEE BURLESQUE OF
EAST LYNNE

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
The latest Comedy success
"GENERAL POST"
From the Haymarket Theatre
Half Price Matinee at 5 p.m.
Sunday, March 10th
"ROMANCE"
Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.,**
To-night at 6-30 p.m.
The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

NEW
ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417
'JUSTICE
OR
BARCELONA MYSTERIES'
LAST INSTALMENT
From Saturday 2nd March
The Concluding Scenes will be Most Astounding.
Prices Half Only
Our Next Serial
"PEG OF THE RING"
42,000 Ft. Long
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, PRIZE MATINEES AT 3-30 & 5-15 & EVERY NIGHT AT 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S. T.)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE CONVERSAZIONE (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 12th March, 1918, at 9-30 p.m., under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, His Majesty's Assay Office, H. M.'s Mint, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, the 6th March, 1918, at the Town Hall. 2423

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
Read the stories in the "Times of India"
This Week Fifth and Sixth Episodes.
"THE CRISIS" & "ON THE PRECIPICE"

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Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

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Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

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THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

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LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....Rs.	30-0	Rs.	35-0
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Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

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All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS:—We have received a few NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS. The National Standard Portable is quite different and distinct from any other writing machine yet produced. The National will be found to give more real value for less money. It is non-folding, compact, has ball-bearing carriage, large ribbon spools, wide universal key-board, two-colour ribbon, back pace mechanism, stencil cutting and fully Visible. Weight only 10 lbs. Price Rs. 180 including travelling Case. Buy a National and get more for less Money.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay
Tele: "Writertype."

WE are the largest importers of MOTOR ACCESSORIES of all kinds, including Harvey Frost Specialities and Starrett's Tools, etc., etc. We always hold first quality goods and sell at comparatively moderate prices.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Bombay,
Workshop and Garage, Hughes Road.
Telephone No. 3893.
Office and Showrooms,
New Queen's Road.
Telephone No. 2475.
Telegrams "AUTOWORKS."

THE WESTERN DAIRY CO.—E. BUXTON & Co., Proprietors, opp. Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay—PURE MILK and FRESH BUTTER (coloured or white) supplied twice daily in Sealed Bottles. TINNED BUTTER and GHEE, Himalayan Cheddar Cheese on Cut at Rs. 1/12 per lb. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. European Supervision throughout. Rates on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

SCIENCE v/s OPERATION.—Piles radically cured. Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy, Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally. Rs. 5 per bottle. A WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 1569

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks. 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6. Rs. 23 per set. Similar sets 2½ in. Rs 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest. best. unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box No. 388, Bombay. 1800

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision." Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS to receive inspiring lessons in English, Sanskrit and Gujrati Classics from a Literary man of recognised worth. Touching Lessons in the Bhagvat Gita and Emerson. Character-building a speciality. Write to Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2851

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale. Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A BILL COLLECTOR, strong in English. Apply personally with testimonials to SINGER SEWING Co., Phydhoni. 2896

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY-CLERK, quick at figures. Apply Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2918

WANTED—A smart TYPIST for an Attorneys' Office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2890

WANTED—For a Mercantile Firm in Ceylon, JUNIOR EUROPEAN, ASSISTANT, State age, experience, etc., to LARK YOUNG & Co., Colombo. 2888

WANTED—A 2ND CLASS MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate for outstation steamers. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2889

WANTED—A SMART CORRESPONDENT CLERK with good handwriting with copies of testimonials. Salary Rs. 80. Parsi preferred. Apply to Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. One with Electrical knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2865

WANTED—PRINCIPAL and SCIENCE and SANSKRIT TEACHERS for M. K. N. Bhatia High School, Bombay. Pay according to the qualifications. Apply to SECRETARIES, opposite General Post Office, Fort. 2872

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good children's NURSE and AYAHS, of any nationality. Must be patient, kind and experienced. Apply to Mrs. SARABHAI, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 2861

WANTED.—For BRITISH EAST AFRICA an experienced ACCOUNTANT, absolutely intimate in BOOK-KEEPING. Good prospects to suitable man. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM and CO., No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort. 2917

BILLIARD MARKER—One who can look after table, tip cues, and act as waiter between games. Wages Rs. 20 and gratuities, per month. Apply PRESIDENT SERGT'S. MESS, 34th General Hospital, Deolali, with certificates from previous employers. 2880

WANTED—For the Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer's Office, Bombay a SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERK on Rs. 40 per mensem, good handwriting essential. Previous experience in Military Works Services or Public Works Department preferred, but not essential. Apply in own handwriting to GARRISON ENGINEER, North A.C.R.E.'s Office, Marine Lines, Bombay. 2919

WANTED—A SANITARY SURVEYOR for the post of the Sanitary Inspector by the Bulsar Municipality. Pay Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 3. Only those who have passed the examination for Sanitary Surveyors, should apply with copies of testimonials. Age and caste of the candidates together with other qualifications, if any, should also be mentioned in the application. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of March, 1918. BHANABHAI K. DESAI, President, Bulsar Municipality. 2757

WANTED.

WANTED TO SELL—Two steam LORRIES, quite in working order, any reasonable offer entertained. Apply N. R. NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort. 2801

WANTED—Large quantity empty 28 lbs. PAINT DRUMS, new or old. Particulars and prices to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2900

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS to collect shares of a Limited Company. Liberal terms to really energetic and influential Canvassers. Apply to Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED—AT ONCE—A number of new or secondhand TENTS of about 80 pounds. Apply with full particulars to GENERAL MANAGER, Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2872

A gentleman of good repute and standing, desires to hear agency proposals from Manufacturers (mills, factories, etc.), Merchants from abroad and here. Good Banking references given. Apply Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2891

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining College to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815

WANTED—A reliable and well established FIRM or highly respectable GENTLEMAN with sound practical experience of organizing life insurance agencies to take up and push on the Chief Agency for Bombay Presidency of the Indian Equitable Insurance Company, Ld., of Calcutta, on liberal monthly allowance and commissions. Company is one of the very best of its kind in India, has deposited Rs. 2,00,000 with Government of India as security and is highly spoken of by the Actuary and the Press. The selected candidate, if a firm, shall have to furnish bank reference, and if a gentleman, shall have to furnish cash and personal security. Apply with original records of past experience to the SECRETARY, at 1, Lal Bazar Street, on or before the 15th March, 1918. 2753

FOR SALE

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—4 Platts Mules of 798 spindles each in good working condition at INDO-CHINA MILL, Seewree. 2906

RACE HORSES FOR SALE—Hunyadi, Kim III, Drill Mistress. Apply for price and particulars to Box No. 883, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2814

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE.—ROLLER CLOTH, 16 oz. and 18 oz. by James Kennyon, superior quality, reasonable offers per yard accepted. Apply Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2821

FOR SALE—One DYNAMO, combined with Steam Engine, and switch board, starter complete. 105 Volts, 250 Amps. 300 Revolutions. Apply DAWOODHOY N. CHUNIA 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 2816

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

FOR SALE—A Ruston Proctor's CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 50 B.H.P., Self-starting. Can be seen working in Bombay. Particulars from the PIONEER AGENCY, 289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2899

FOR SALE OR LONG LEASE—25,000 yards vacant land, contains stone quarries. Two minutes from Siwree Station or Oil Tanks. Apply Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2897

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

MATRICULATION CANDIDATES.—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!—Success in History Guaranteed! Excellent text on revision. With M. Exam. questions and answers, and a sketch of the causes and events of the Present War. A great help! Order immediately and secure success. Ask for—Matric. History by Boycington. Price As. 10. HUILGOLKAR & Co., Booksellers, Belgaum. 2415

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7 2 Colours, good as new	140
Underwood No. 5, latest 2 Colours, Fine	190
Remington No. 10, Visible, ...	200
Oliver No. 5 Factory Rebuilt, ...	
National Portable, Brand New, ...	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

520

TO BE LET.

TO LET—For season furnished BUNGALOW, No. 1, Mary Land, Matheran, close to Bazaar and Station. Apply ADAMJI EBRAHIMJI GODIWALLA, Coorla. 2881

MAHABLESHWAR TO LET—Central Hotel, large and small bungalow, either whole or separate, all furnished. Apply Dr. ARJANI, Hughes Road. 2850

PANCHGANI TO LET—Large tiled furnished BUNGALOW, excellent situation. Apply Dr. ARJANI, Hughes Road. 2849

TO LET—Mahableshwar, BUNGALOWS etc., for the coming Hot Season available. Please write for particulars, etc., to P. D. DIKSHIT, House Agent, Mahableshwar Telegrams "DIKSHIT" Mahableshwar. 179

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Thursday, the 7th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

77-78. From Mr. Sunderrao D. Nayalkar—For obtaining reports (77) as to whether it is proposed to provide lights in urinals in different parts of the City, and (78) as to the circumstances under which electric lights and fans have been provided for the Superintendent of Markets at Municipal expense.

79. From Dr. Ratansha T. Nariman, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting Government to reconsider their decision regarding the watering of the ride on the Kennedy Sea Face, and the provision of lights thereat during the rainy season.

80. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of making a reduction in the salaries of officers.

81. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report as to whether a strip of land on the east of Sun Mill Road, could be thrown into the roadway.

82. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report regarding nuisance, caused by Milch Cattle in Surat Street, Mandvi.

83-85. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(83) For recording the report of the Lady Willingdon Scheme and for informing the President of the Scheme that the Corporation view with pleasure the working of the Scheme. (84) For taking over the Maternity Home established by the Lady Willingdon Scheme at Parel and for appointing a Hospital Committee to control and supervise the Maternity Homes and Hospitals and Institutions for medical relief vested in the Corporation, and (85) For obtaining a report regarding the desirability of levying a tax on professions and on appointments.

By order of the President.
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 5th March, 1918. 2910.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Joint Examination Board constituted for conducting the School Leaving Examination, a GRADUATE, experienced in Office work as HEAD CLERK, on Rs. 150-10-200 per month and a SECOND CLERK, with a knowledge of Accountancy and Typewriting on Rs. 75-5-100 per month.

Apply on or before the 19th instant to
THE SECRETARY,
Joint Examination Board.
University Office, Fort,
Bombay, 6th March, 1918. 2908

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 110 per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1917, (free of Income-Tax) will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25, Church Gate Street Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st ultimo.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st March, 1918. 2832

NOTICE.

A RARE opportunity for proprietors of Theatres, Bioscope and other entertaining Companies.

The Gwalior Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be held from 11th March to 25th March, 1918.

Programme includes Spring Races under the W. T. C. rules, the Gwalior Fair, Horse and Cattle-Show, Military Assault-At-Arms, Sports. Horticultural Exhibition will also be held at the same time.

Come one. Come all.
R. C. GUPTA,
Secretary.
Exhibition Committee.

WANTED CHIEF AGENCY.

WE are willing to undertake on Commission any business for Deccan and at Poona, Chief Agency would do better. Canvassing orders by travelling, if desired. Business experience over 20 years, travelled throughout India. Best credentials and references given.

Particulars can be had from:—
Messrs. TOKEKAR & Co.,
Raviwar Peth,
Poona City.
Poona, 8th February, 1918. 2359

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certificate for one share No. 3527 of the Guzerat Railways Co., Ld., standing in the name of the late Mr. Sulemanjee H. Chokiwala has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

YAHIABHAI SULEMANJEE CHOKIWALA,
C/o Ashgerali Tyabali Bengali, Esq.,
Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
Dated 5th March, 1918 2901

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the Agent, Allahabad Bank, for the demolition of buildings on Apollo and Green Streets.

Forms of tender and particulars may be had at the office of the undersigned, to whom the tenders should be sent on or before noon of 9th March, 1918.

(Sd.) E. W. FRITCHLEY & SON,
Architects, etc.
Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
5th March, 1918. 2914

THE SUN MILLS CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the Company will be held in my office Albert Building, Fort, on MONDAY, the 8th day of April 1918, for the purpose of laying before it the final report and account of the Liquidation and giving such explanation thereof as may be required thereat.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1918.
MANISHANKER NANABHAI,
2903 Liquidator.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the Local papers over the signature of Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, notifying the sale of 12 cases Japanese copper tubes, ex. s.s. "Malay Maru," we beg to inform the public that the said sale is not at all on our account and risk as alleged. Correspondence has passed between us and our vendors Messrs. M. Essoobhoy & Sons of Tamarind Lane, Fort, in which we have repudiated our liability to take delivery of the goods on the ground that the goods had not been shipped according to our contract.

ESSABHOY ABDUL HUSEIN & Co.,
168, Nagdevi Street.
2907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 15th day of March, 1918, for the supply of timber—general—for a period of 3 months from 1-4-18 to 30-6-18, the time having been extended from 8th March, 1918, as originally advertised to 15th March, 1918.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 5th March, 1918. 2909

THE CENTURY TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Century Transport Company, Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th day of March, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Ekadashi Building, near West End Cinema, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1917.
2nd—To declare a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum per share from the date of its full payment i.e., Rs. 100 per share from the Agents' Allowance which they have offered voluntarily to pay.
3rd—To appoint Director in place of Mr. Atmaram Hiralal Nazar who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditor for the next year and to fix his remuneration.
5th—To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. K. Dalal, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.S.E., as an additional member of the Board.
6th—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 8th March, 1918, to 18th March 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. K. DALAL,
Per pro. Kilabhai and Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March, 1918. 2905

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of Sale. No offers received after 20th March, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—
GIRDHARI LAL,
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.
2913

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1308 of 1912.

PIRAN HASAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell; (2) Ismail Hussein Patell; (3) Ahmed Jamal; (4) Abdul Shakur Shaikh Buland; (5) Oomer Ahmed, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the first three residing at Nagdevi Street and the last two at Hoosein Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (6) Abdul Majid Valimahomed and (7) Lal Mahomed Noor Mahomed, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Butcher Street on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Surti Section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat (including Broachis, Randeris and Ahmedabadis) save and except the defendants 1 to 5; (8) Fatan Karimat and (9) Nuroo Madari, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Butcher Street, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Khambatti section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (10) Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji and (11) Dada Mohidin, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Gavli Moholla, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Deccani section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (12) Ebrahim Esmail and (13) Rukhundin Mahomed Saheb, both of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Butcher Street, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Gulberga section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (14) Abdul Rehman Sultan and (15) Hussein bin Alli Patel, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Gavli Moholla, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Malik section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (16) Yusuf Mahjoola and (17) Mahomedkhan Ebrahim Khan, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, the former residing at Chakla and the latter at Bengalpoora Street, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Pathan section of the Kasai Moholla, Gao Kasai Jamat; (18) The Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Judge's Order herein dated the 22nd day of November, 1917, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Civil Procedure Code, that the plaintiff herein has instituted this suit in this Honourable Court, against the defendants above-named on the 12th day of December, 1912, praying that the plaintiff may be declared that he is the duly elected Muttavali of the Mosque, known as the Kasai Moholla Mosque and that the 1st and 2nd defendants as Patels of the Jamat have no right whatsoever to appoint Muttavalis of the said Kasai Moholla Mosque, or to convene any meeting for the purpose of such appointment that the defendants 1 to 5 and each of them may be restrained by an injunction of this Honourable Court from interfering with the plaintiff's management of the said Mosque and its properties and for interim injunction receiver and costs.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1918.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Actg. Prothonotary.

P.S.—No date has been fixed for the hearing of the suit as only a scheme is to be framed for the management of the Mosque. 2893

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SITABAI, widow of LALA GOVIND and NAGARDAS LALA GOVIND have contracted to sell to our clients SALEMAHOMED SULEMAN, ABDULKARIM SULEMAN and ALIMAHOMED SULEMAN, the property here under described.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Cook's Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay without the Fort at Kalbadevi Road, in the Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, on the West by a sweeper's passage to be used in common by Meghji Govind and Jattanbai, widow and Lala Govind, on the North by Kolbhatwadi Lane, and on the South by the property of Sorabji Nowroji Moosand which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1796 and Street No. 48-50 Kalbadevi Street.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1918.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
2834 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. YESHWANT RAMNATH has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being in Cavel Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 422, New No. 2311, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/132 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3889 and Street No. 206 and bounded on the East by the property of Thakar Purshotam and on the West by the property of Chintaman Bhawoo, on the North by the public passage and on the South by the property of Bapooji Dinanath.

Bombay, dated this 4th day of March, 1918.
N. C. DALAL,
Purchaser's Attorney.
2911.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHUNILAL DAMODARDAS BELLAPORIA has contracted to sell the property described below to our clients. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest to in or upon the said property whether by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make their claim known to the Collector of Bombay, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof if any such claim is not made known as above required, the sale will be completed at the expiration of 14 days and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel or quit and ground rent land tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bohra Bazar Street, in the registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 262 sq. yards, but according to the Collector's Bill 313 5/9 square yards registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 431-432, New No. 5460, Old Survey No. 308 and New Survey No. 9189 and by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2268 and Street No. 190 and bounded on the North by the property lately of Rustomji Pestonji Vandri on the South by the property of Jain Temple, on the West by a sweeper's passage and on the East by the Bohra Bazar Street, all which said premises are in the possession of the Vendor and in the occupation of his tenants.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2920

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHANDULAL VAJUBHAI DIVAN, of Bombay Hindoo Solicitor has agreed to sell to our clients the property hereinafter mentioned. All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground described as of the Government Toka tenure, situate at Chinchpokli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1250 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 1071 (13), 1071 (14), Street Nos. 31, 31M and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, New No. 14467 and New Survey Nos. 1/2508 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Ishriprasad Mathuraprasad but now to Bhan Daji, on or towards the West and North by the property belonging to the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on or towards the South by the Kalachowky Road.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

2912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHAMPUBAI, widow of VIDYARAM PURSHOTTAMJI RELE, and VINAYEKRAO AMRATRAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of BAPUJI BALCRUSTNA, deceased, have contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed), containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements and other hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khataralli Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1001, Street No. 3, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1223, Old Survey No. 450 and New Survey No. 7569, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Khataralli Lane, on or towards the West by Jitashanker's Oart, on or towards the North by the house of Janardhan Ramchandraji and on or towards the South by the house of Pandurang Crustnaji.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2913

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF BELLARY.

O. S. NO. 564 OF 1916.

Between

The firm of Premsookdass Hazarimul by managing partner Jai Narayan of Bellary. .....Plaintiff.

and

1 Sivanath, 2 Surajmal, 3 Sankarlal Lavati defendants, 1 and 2 of Talekote, Bijapur District and 3rd defendant resident of Teligi, Bijapur District .....Defendants.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has filed a suit against the three defendants abovenamed for Rs. 291-4-9 due to the plaintiff an dealings of defendants 1 and 2 and the 3rd defendant being a surety for defendants, 1 and 2 and whereas the said suit is posted to the 9th day of March, 1918, for hearing the defendants are required to appear in the said Court on 9-3-1918 at 11 a.m. in answer to the claim, in default of which appearance the suit will be heard exparte.

P. GUNDURAM,
Pleader for plaintiff.

Bellary, 26-2-1918. 2902

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, I have contracted to purchase from BOHRA MOHAMEDALI THAVERBHAI of Bombay Bohra Mohamedan Inhabitant, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim in or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charges, possession, maintenance, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Aba Building, Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Northbrook Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 213 1/9th square yards or thereabout entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3020-3088, New No. 9954, Old Survey No. 356-4419 and New Survey No. 5050 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7760 and Street No. 56 and 62 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the said Northbrook Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Mohanji Pranjiwandas, on the South by the land taken by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust.

MARIAMBAI.
Daughter of Haji Sharif Bawa.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1918. 2904

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESIR SORABJI PALKHIWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients BHOGILAL JIWACHAND and VALLABHDAS LALLUBHAI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, trust, lien, partition, share, easements or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without having regard to any such claims and such claims, (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All pieces or parcel of household land together with the messuage or building standing thereon, known as Jubilee Mansion, and being the land known as plot No. 99 and a portion of the land known as plot No. 67 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Sandhurst Road, in the City, Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 475.35 yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7106 and 7407 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1839 (2) and Street No. 108 A and which said premises are bounded on the north-west, north and north-east by the property of the said Mr. Ardesir Sorabji Palkhiwalla, on the east by Plot No. 60 of the said Estate, on the south by the Sandhurst Road and on the west by Plot No. 58, of the said Estate and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1918.

HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2921

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of LALCHAND DOLATRAM, doing business of brokerage of Gold and Silver, as partner in the firm of Lalchand Dolatram, of Bombay Marwary Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

HEMRAJ DOLATRAM, of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, the broker of the deceased and one of the surviving co-parceners and Manager of the joint Hindu family of the abovenamed deceased, as the eldest male member thereof, residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eight year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

1st day of March, 1918.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

2916

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 9TH MARCH. 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT THE LANE ADJACENT TO MESSRS. EVANS FRASER & CO., AND BEHIND THE ALLAHABAD BANK. AUCTION SALE OF RICH HIGHLY POLISHED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD STRONGLY MADE FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at the above place (where the furnitures arranged for sale) teak and blackwood office and household furniture including dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner wagon, rich drawing room suites: of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, dressing chest of drawers, single and double door specially made almyrahs, meatsafe, very substantial panel and glass door, cloth and gown presses, glassdoor cupboards office writing tables, dressing tables, cane arm and armless chairs, dirty cloth baskets, fashionable teapoys, leather lined sofas, bookracks, reclining sofas, carpets, photo frames cash-boxes, phonographs, 1 Milner's safe with stand, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the above is on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF 105 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER (CHLORIDE OF LIME.)

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of March, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the Port Trust ground at Khajoor Bunder, near Carnac Bunder by order of the Bank concerned, on account and at the risk of the following parties.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Pudumsey Munji.

F/A—L 1 53: 53 Drums Bleaching Powder (Chloride of Lime).

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Jassooji and Co.

H C—N 1 52: 52 Drums Bleaching Powder (Chloride of Lime).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant. at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms. at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Ranchhordas Mulji and

On account and at the risk of Seth Lakhmidas Trikamdas:—

27 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 3399 or others, 40 yards

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Lakhmidas:—

26 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 19000 or others 42 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BEHIND ADAMJI PEERBHOY'S MARKET, DHOBI TALAO.

On THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the western side of the Fish Market Lane and Adamji Peerbhoy's Market Dhobi Talao, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82 New No. 712 Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 3/8399 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 2836 Street No. 2 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jerbai Nowrojji Mody, on or towards the East by the Fish Market Lane on or towards the South partly by a Sweeper's passage and partly by a Public passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane and on or towards the West partly by property of Maneckji Jamshedji Mistry and partly by the passage leading to Sorabji Suntoke Lane.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

P.S. The above property realises Rs. 106 by way of monthly rent which has not been increased after the war. Marketable title will be guaranteed.

AUCTION SALE OF 74 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned and on account and at the risk of Sett Kanaiyalal Vrijlal:—

45 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 3750, 3850, 1616, 1717 and 1818 or others.

Sha Thakoredas Hiralal:—

29 packages each about 50 pieces White Shirtings Nos. 2500 to 350 or others.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property at Murzban Road and Home and Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite to the Freemason Hall and next to the Excelsior Theatre and known as "Jeejee House."

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the owner put up to Public Auction the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Murzban Road, containing eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Ravelin Street, on the East by Plot No. 85 of the Improvement Trust, on the South by Plot No. 82 and 82A and on the West by Murzban Road, and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 81, Esplanade Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 3486 (2) and (2b), and Street No. 5A and 5C, Home Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property is realising Rs. 2,400 per month by way of rent.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay Waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 10th March, next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO, are instructed to sell by public auction at Mahim, near the Mahim Castle, on the seaside, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, large sliding dining table, table linens such as napkins, table cloth, etc., teakwood partitions, bentwood chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, card tables, one large marble top counter glass door cupboard, easy chairs, marble top round and side tables, writing tables, book stands, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas tabie and hanging lamps, pier glass, English ice box, dressing and wash hand tables carpets copper utensils one lot of books, etc., etc. The property of "Seafort Club."

N.B.—The furniture mentioned above as made by Benjamin is incorrect and it was done inadvertently in fact there are no articles of furniture by Benjamin included in the sale.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th Mar. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

The sale of the property occupied by Messrs. Stephenson and Co., at Churney Road, Girgaon advertised for to-morrow Thursday the 7th instant is POSTPONED till further notice.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CHAWLS (RACE HORSES STABLES, ETC.), ACCRUING GOOD INTEREST, AT MORLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas, Solicitors for Bai Aminabai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Joosab Jacob, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed properties on the premises.

SCHEDULE FIRST.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or two chawls and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of Bellassis Cross Road or Morland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 4,240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 69 and 169, New No. 13682 and 13683, Old Survey Nos. 260 and 260 and New Survey Nos. 1/3557 and 2/3557, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Ebrahimji Lookmanji and partly by the property of Purshotum Amerchand, on the West by the said Bellassis Cross Road, and on the North by the property of Rajanna Kamati and others and on the South partly by the property of Frederick Rowland and partly by the property of Rustomji Byramji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 3819 (1), 3819 (1a), 3819 (2), 3819 (3), 3819 (3a), 3819 (4), 3819 (4a), 3819 (4b), and Street Nos. 6a, 6aa, 6b, 6c, 6cc, 6d, 6dd, 6ddd, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

SCHEDULE SECOND.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Ripon Road or Ghelabhai or Dulabhdas Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 167 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 159 and 160 and New No. B/13667, Old Survey No. 262 and New Survey No. 1B/3559, and bounded on the East by the property of Aminabai, wife of Sullemanji Adamji, on the West by the property of Mahomedali Mulla Valiji, on the North by the Ripon Road or Ghelabhai or Dullabhdas Street and on the South by vacant ground of David Sassoon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 3584 and Street No. 41 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their Office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Mar. 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instruction from P. S. Mellor, Esq., custodian of enemy property Messrs. MENESSE & Co., auctioneers, will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 12th March, 1918, at 2 p.m., sharp, in the premises next to Messrs. John Roberts & Co., workshop, opposite Apollo Bonder warehouse, Custom House Road, the following, household furniture (enemy property) belonging to J. Kobler, Hostile Foreigner.

Consisting of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side-board dinner wagon, and dumbwaiters, chesterfield sofas, drawing room, arm easy chairs, cabinet with mirror, Singapore cane chairs, dressing and washhand tables, marble top tables, and teapoys, large writing table, cloth and gown press, mirror door almyrahs, rich Persian carpets, rich glass and porcelainware, real Satsama ases, bowls, and wall plates, brass Indian ornaments, Parisian figures, wall clock, one Banjo in case, one binocular in case, one mera in case, pictures in frame, iron bedsteads with mattresses, water filter, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, books, etc., et.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO EX. S.S. "CULNA."

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 7th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, by order of the concerned the following damaged goods landed ex. s.s. "Culna."

1 case Napkins, Costume Twill, Trav cloth, etc.

2 cases Boot, Shoes, and Slippers, Card table Bags, P. and O. Trunk, Hat cases.

1 case stationery, inkstands, files, etc.

1 case Allenbury's food, meat essence and 6 cases sauce 1 case Odol.

1 Mosquito net.

1 case cotton shirts and pen nibs.

1 case ribbons.

1 case scent and soap.

1 case toys.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 190-200, 2-8, 209-215; ase Nos 369 and 311, Janjikar Street and Memonwada.

Also at 4-30 p.m.

Building Street Nos. 1273, 1233-35; Case Nos. 275 and 300A, Matunga Agarwada (Dadar Matunga Estate).

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 6th March, 1918.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Tel. No. 3297.

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, PIECEGOODS, TYPEWRITER, PIANO PHONOS, AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), B. MANECKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Just adjacent to the Bank of Bombay.

Very rich and Artistic teak and black wood pieces of furniture of the latest Style and designs and of the very strong and durable make in all varieties, piano phono, typewriter drawing Room suit in 10 pices lined with Silk Tapestry etc.

At the account and risk of the gentlemen and parties concerned.

Five proof safe.
One ring single diamond of 6 ratis.
Two rings single diamond of 2 and 3 Ratis
One rose diamond and emerald.
Typewriter one Hammond.
Gold chain gold kadas.
Diamond Carring pair.
One mala Jiwon pearls in two rows.
One pearl nose ring.
One Diamond nose ring.
Two loose pears about 30 chaws.
Bangles diamonds:—
One lot of assorted rings mohem mala Ioran, malas, and some other, ready made articles of the latest fashion. All set in diamonds, emeralds, rubies, etc.
Articles are on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANECKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, the March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE'
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
POPULAR PICTURES.
"SUSAN'S GENTLEMAN"

A Superb Society Drama, in which a fascinating widow, in seeking vengeance on a gentleman, who had discarded her, accidentally ruins an innocent youth. But his fiancee rescues him and the story ends happily for the lovers.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE REMARRIED"
A highly entertaining comic.
THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans 8 and Ans. 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co
Dealers in Tyres, Tubes, Petrol, Motor Oils Grease, all Motor requisites and vulcanising guaranteed.
LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

BLUE-BLACK INK PILLS
Easily soluble in Water, every pill gives one ink-pot excellent ink. Used by the University and numerous Schools and Colleges.
Price per pill one pice. Gross Rs. 1-8.
TECHNO CHEMICAL LABORATORY & WORKS, LTD.
24, Narkeldonga Main Rd., CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
K. JONES & CO.,
Excel in the art of
GLAZING SHIRTS & COLLARS
To perfection
AND
DRY-CLEANING
IS THEIR SPECIALITY.
A Trial will convince.
46, Prince Bldg, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY

Excelsior Electric Co.
Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.
181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
ENGINEERS AND IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY,
Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay
Largest stock of Electric Moors Generators, Rectifiers, Transformers and Electric Instruments, Oil Engines, Pumps Agricultural implements Grinding and Crushing Mills, Municipal and Factory requirements.
Proprietor, BABAN GOKHALAY

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.
(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 35 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.
Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Holika Sammelan Committee's meeting, Hall of Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Colaba Causeway, 5-30 p.m.
Willingdon Sports Club: Horse Show: First entries close, 8 p.m.
Bombay Art Society Exhibition: Last day for receiving pictures.
Balloting for three Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10.
St. Andrew's Church Sale of Work, Town Hall Opening Ceremony 5 p.m. by Mrs G. Carmichael.
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas' public lecture on "National Education and Individual Duty of every Indian towards it," Hall of Home Rule League Branch, Mandvi, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 7.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-30.

FRIDAY, March 8.

Principal Percy Anstey's address to Students on "What should be the true nature and ideals of student-life," Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March, 9.

Bombay Races: Twelfth Extra Meeting.
Aga Khan Hocked Tournament, Entries close.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 10.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Linga, Henjam, Bunder Abas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni and Koweit will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O., at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m., on the Saturday previous.
Willingdon Sports Club: Horse Show: Second and final entries close, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, March 11.

Maha Shivratri (Hindu holiday); Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Thirteenth Extra Meeting.
Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN COMMITTEE.

A preliminary meeting of the above committee will be held to-day, at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Servants of India Society to consider and settle the programme of this year's work and make necessary arrangements for the same.

UTSAV MANDAL.

The Das Navmi festival will be celebrated under the auspices of the Utsav Mandal to-night, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, when Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, will deliver the address of the day. The lecture is open to the public.

FATMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated in this dispensary during February was 10,752; of these 4,532 were males, 3,630 females and 2,590 children. The new admissions were 1,079 and the daily average of attendance was 384.

GHANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

We are glad to inform the public that Prof. Rahimat Khan of Kurundwad State, the well-known musician, will take part in the first musical conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and the concert as well.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Linga, Henjam, Bunder Abas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni and Koweit will be closed at the Bombay, G. P. O. at 8-0 a.m., on Sunday, the 10th instant. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OLD WOMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

MOTOR DRIVER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman, aged 70, who was run over by a motor car. It is stated that at about midnight on Monday the deceased, who appeared to be a mendicant, was knocked down by a motor car between the junction of Charni Road and Girgaum Back Road. When she was knocked down, the car stopped for a minute and then drove on, and the number or the driver's name the Police have not been able to find. The deceased died within a few minutes of the accident. Only one man saw the accident, and he is unable to say whether the car was driven rashly or negligently. Further enquiries are in progress and the inquest was therefore adjourned.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

LADS OF 13 AND 10 SENTENCED.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sergeant Davison charged Gangaram Laxman aged 13 years, with theft of buttons and clothes worth Rs. 5/4 from a shop in Chandanwadi, and Ramji Visram, aged 10 with theft of a bottle of aerated water from a cart which was standing in Princess Street. The first boy belonged to the criminal class and he was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory for four years, and the second was given four stripes. The accused were defended by Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy.

TRAMCAR DRIVER DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Ranjitkhan Gafurkhan, tram car driver No. 365, with driving on the 8th January in such a rash and negligent manner as to cause grievous hurt to Jaffer Tulan, a passenger.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji, defended the accused who pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that it was clear the driver misconceived the nature of the charge when he pleaded guilty to it. From the evidence before the Court, he could not but acquit the accused and he was, therefore, discharged.

PICK-POCKET'S FIFTH CONVICTION.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Abdul Hamid with picking the pockets of one Bala Ramji and removing a watch and chain, which he passed on to his accomplice, who ran away with it. The accused had four previous convictions, and he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged two Chinese women and a Chinese hawker, E. Fobow, with possessing opium without a license. They were all sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3, 7 and 2 respectively.

Abdul Hussein Karimbhoy was charged with the same offence and he was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 7.

PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, Principal Percy Anstey will deliver an address to students on "What should be the True Nature and Ideals of Student-Life," on Friday, the 8th instant, in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The Rev. J. R. Cuthbert will preside.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL,

The Hon. Secretary of the above named institution acknowledges the receipt of a number of recent subscriptions to the Hospital, carrying the total to Rs. 29,57,466. Among the major subscriptions are:—Two Zoroastrian Brothers, of Calcutta (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 5,001; Messrs. Dinshaw and Sorabji, of Calcutta (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 1,500; A Zoroastrian, of Calcutta (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 1,001; Mr. Rustomji Kavasji Mody, of Calcutta (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 1,001; Mr. Meherwanji Nanabhoy Mehta, of Calcutta (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 1,001; A Zoroastrian, of Calcutta (for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 251; and Khan Saheb Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash, Rs. 250.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

The following is the result of matches played at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday:—

Captain Forman Bull and Miss Ferrers Nicholson beat Mr. Dinning and Mrs. Hunt 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

Mr. and Mrs. Reid beat Mr. and Miss Clark 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

The following matches will be played this afternoon at 5-30 p.m.:—

Mr. S. G. Whitney and Mrs. Dibbs v/s Mr. and Mrs. Sisson.

"Quality" AND "Price"-Unbeaten

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame".

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— POSITIVELY —

THE COTTON DANGER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be allowed to draw the attention of the public to a remarkable feature in the letter of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to the Controller which has somehow escaped the attention of "Cotton Trade." The Association very naively asks for a charter on the lines of that granted to the Liverpool Association. The object in making such a ridiculous claim is transparent. As "Cotton Trade" has pointed out, the sole object of the Association seems to be to gain time and thus let the Broach settlement pass without any control or check. The claim of the Association to a charter seems to be a tall order. Let each Director of this Association put this question frankly to himself:—"Can this Association claim any footing of equality with the Liverpool Cotton Exchange much less a royal charter"? The inner working of this Association would come as a surprise to the outsider.

Another point which strikes me as being particularly in accordance with the policy of the Association is that it very innocently suggests to the Government that the following Associations viz., the Bombay Cotton Exchange, the Millowners' Association, the Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Brokers' Association and the Cotton Merchants' and Muccadams' Association be consulted before taking any action. I am quite sure that unless the Bombay Cotton Trade Association knew the views of each and everyone of these bodies, it would not commit itself to this suggestion. Why ask the Government to consult, for instance, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce when any body will tell you that they would never think of Government interference for reasons which everybod now knows, thanks to the worthy efforts of your numerous correspondents on this subject. And are not the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association aware that one or more Directors of each of these Associations are also Directors in the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and what prevents them from consulting these common Directors instead of asking the Government to consult them?

As has been already pointed out in one of the numerous articles published on this subject in your paper, one day the Government will deem it their duty to interfere, regardless of any opinion to the contrary which this Association or any other association might entertain, but then it will be too late. The Controller, seeing the necessity for immediat action, has appealed but vainly to the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for help. If now the Controller takes any action on his own responsibility then the Association should have no cause for complaint as instead of helping the Government it has raised such irrelevant issues as to embarrass the Government.—Yours, etc.,,

"ONE MORE MEMBER OF THE COTTON TRADE."

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The poor and the needy of India in millions are looking askance towards the Government for immediate relief from scarcities of their daily requirements of life when the Hon. Mr. Cadell is still negotiating with the magnates of tho biggest Gambling House situated at Colaba. It was very kind of the Board of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to send a reply within a fortnight—not a very long period taking into consideration a shortage of petrol for their motor cars.

The Board of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association are prepared to remedy the evils of the Cotton Gambling and exercise control over the movements of the cotton prices, provided Mr. Cadell can secure a Royal Charter from his Majesty or his representative in India giving the sole monopoly of cotton trade to the said Association. An excellent suggestion! For decades this Association succeeded in controlling the Colaba gamble house but only last year the Marwari magnates refused to dance to their tune and the result was that they had to invite some representatives of other associations to join their board. But still this Association has a board representing mostly the exporters. Again one would ask Mr. Cadell to inquire whether the members of the board are themselves saints. A mere look into their books may satisfy Mr. Cadell that these aspirants for a Royal Charter are the greatest speculators of Bombay. Were they interested only in the real trade they would welcome restriction of prices and speculation. But the fact is, they have themselves overbought and if the gambling is checked they cannot realise the imaginary values of their holdings (registered in their books only).

The Association now admires weekly monthly or quarterly settlements but they cannot tolerate the idea of granting the charter to those associations who have already instituted such settlements while this Association is still to-day encouraging yearly settlements. The Bombay Cutcha Khandy Market has weekly, settlements and the Indore Market has instituted monthly settlements long before Mr. Wilkinson's board could even think of it. May I ask why these Associations cannot claim a preference to the yearly speculators?

In short Mr. Cadell is only wasting time in such negotiations and he should now take up the task of relieving the much distressed poor, who cannot afford to go out naked and have not money enough to purchase even a dhoti at the present triple and quadruple price, unless they prefer to starve themselves and their children.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. S.

THE POSITION AND THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—His Excellency the Viceroy, in his latest Council speech, clearly and emphatically stated, that for the protection of the poor masses and middle classes who are unable to bear the burden of enormous rise in clothing, *"Government if found necessary will not shrink from taking up the matter in their hand and fix the prices."* For the purpose of giving relief to the poor by reducing the prices of clothing a beginning should be made with the raw material viz., cotton. The extraordinarily forced-up prices of cotton, are chiefly due to the manipulation of the staple, by a particular group of speculators, supported indirectly by abnormal times and circumstances, such as frequent embargoes placed on commodities in the direction of Bombay, by the Railway authorities, reported damage to and shortness of crop, and other surrounding circumstances. How the Bombay Cotton Market is entirely in the hands of these speculators, and, in the words of one of your correspondents, how one man is allowed to play ducks and drakes, is clear from what has taken place in the last month. On the 1st February the price of Broach M.G. Good for April delivery was about 600 and on the 8th the price was forced up to about Rs. 650. During the period, New York and Liverpool,—the important controlling markets of the world—were not only practically without any change but had declined to some extent. This abnormal rise of about Rs. 50 in a few days was directly due to the notification published on the 1st February by the G. I. P. Railway authorities, that goods traffic in the direction of Bombay had been temporarily stopped. The Bull clique took advantage of the situation, and forced up the prices. For about two weeks, owing to the talk of prices of cotton being controlled by the Government, the prices remained steady between Rs. 640 and 650. About 25th some of the English Commission, firms, published reports, that Government control was unlikely and they commenced buying future contracts. This gave desired the impetus to the bull speculators and they entered the market. The result was that the prices were unduly inflated the record price of Rs. 698 was reached on the 2nd instant. This meant a rise of Rs. 50 in about four days. After the war the principal controlling market, so far as Bombay is concerned is Japan, and it will be found by you, Sir, really surprising, if I point out that during the period, the market was forced up Rs. 150 here, the actual Cotton Market in Japan declined materially. It is an open fact that for a long time, there has been no actual buying from Japan, since the prices in Bombay have been forced up beyond Rs. 550. In normal times the Cotton Crop of India is about 4,000,000 bales. Before the War India used to export about 1,000,000 bales to Japan, 50,000 bales to China, including French Indo-China. We used to export about 2,00,000 bales to Germany, and approximately about 150,000 bales each to Austria, Italy, France and Belgium. England and Spain used to take from us about 50,000 bales each, while our total exports directly to Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, Netherlands, etc., all combined, hardly used to come to about 50,000 bales. In short we used to export about two million bales nearly divided in equal parts to the far East and to Europe. Since the war the only countries to which exports are practicable, are Italy, France and England. Italy cannot do without Indian cotton, at least to some extent but owing to the scarity of tonnage she is only able to take very sparingly. Japan too is not able to take much cotton, owing to the shortage of the available freight room, as well as difficulties regarding the financing of the exports. The actual cotton market in Japan, as stated above, is very much below the prices prevailing in Bombay. The writer has to-day received offers by cable from his friends in Japan, for 500 bales lying there, at practically about Rs. 130 per Candy below the rates actually prevailing in Bombay. This fact will conclusively prove that the level of prices brought about in Bombay, is purely artificial, and fictitious and has been manipulated, by rank speculation carried on by some interested parties purely on a gambling basis, as there is absolutely no intention of taking or giving delivery of actual cotton. That the prices in Bombay are forced up or down according to the will of certain individuals without any regard being paid to the prices at New York, which is nominally the chief controlling market of the world, particularly for cotton, will be quite apparent from the following statistics:—

Date.	New York Futures.		Bombay Broach Good.
7th May, 1917	10.40	Cents.	Rs. 356
13th June, 1917	25.00	,,	,, 503
14th July, 1917	25.80	,,	,, 580
31st July, 1917	24.00	,,	,, 470
2nd August, 1917 ...	25.04	,,	,, 501
15th August, 1917 ...	25.15	,,	,, 483
6th Sept., 1917	20.65	,,	,, 406
23rd Sept., 1917	24.50	,,	,, 474
27th Sept., 1917	24.40	,,	,, 428
20th Oct., 1917	26.90	,,	,, 415
15th Nov., 1917	27.40	,,	,, 476
30th Nov., 1917	29.20	,,	,, 534
7th Dec., 1917	28.22	,,	,, 513
19th Dec., 1917	29.00	,,	,, 568
9th Jan., 1918	31.91	,,	,, 605
2nd Feb., 1918	30.18	,,	,, 625
8th Feb., 1918	30.30	,,	,, 648
24th Feb., 1918	30.20	,,	,, 645
1st March, 1918	30.70	,,	,, 697

The quotations given above speak for themselves, and it is not necessary to comment upon them.

The trading in futures, must have been originally introduced for the protection of the *bona fide* dealers, either having large dealings with foreign countries or for local consumption, for the principal object of hedging their sales or purchases till the actual time for carrying out the original transactions comes. Unfortunately, the American people have been taking ill advantage of the countries dependent upon them for their supplies, and the speculative wind, rampant in New York, has found its way to other parts of the world. Bombay, has been the chief cotton market for Indian cotton ever since, owing to its proximity to the principal producing districts and for being connected by sea, with the markets of the world. There are numerous grades of Indian cotton, but for many years past Broach M.G. Good has been used, as the principal grade for hedging purposes. Till the outbreak of the war, the Bombay market was principally controlled by Liverpool and New York, and there have not been any occasions on which the Bombay market has not followed suit to the above named markets beyond the seas. The normal crop of Broach cotton is generally about 3,00,000 bales. The whole mischief in the cotton trade was as a matter of fact commenced in about August 1916, when one wealthy speculator, whose name was recently connected with the cornering of salt, came forward, and in about an hour's time bought purely on a speculative basis, 350,000 bales at the level of about Rs. 340. From that day prices began to advance and a crisis came in October 1916. Most of the brokers, who are the principal dealers and buy or sell, without the intention of taking or giving delivery, were the principal sellers, and when prices went up to about Rs. 450 they closed the market. Maximum prices were fixed, and the result was that in about a week's time the prices were lowered to about Rs. 355. This drop was purposely brought about to give relief to the seliers. Since then there have been many fluctuations and both sides have had occasion to square up their business. The situation this year is quite the reverse. The principal speculators, after bulling the market to Rs 580 in July last turned on the bear side, and in a short time brought down the prices to the level of about Rs. 400. Owing to circumstances, they turned on the bull side, the level of Rs. 500 in November, and since then prices have been continuously forced up, and the highest figure so far reached is Rs. 698. Last year with an advance of Rs. 100—from 350 to 450—the market was closed, because the majority of the principal brokers, were caught short, but this time, although there has been an advance of about Rs. 300, i.e., from Rs. 400 to 698 in a short period nothing has been done to check the advance, because almost all the brokers are following suit and walking in the footsteps of the principal bulls.

The question naturally arises, who are the sufferers. The people who have suffered the most and who have been literarily bled, are the poor agriculturists. According to the usage prevalent in almost all the producing districts, after there have been good rains, almost all the agriculturists in about May-June sell futures in Bombay for January or April according to the estimate of their likely turnout from their fields. All these sales have been made at the level of about Rs. 450. These people have suffered terribly. The rains in the first week of October spoiled or damaged their produce to a great extent and most of them have not been able to bring in their produce for sale to Bombay, owing to Railway difficulties. Unfortunately, those who have sold for January have had to pay very heavy losses, in some cases, more than Rs. 13,000 per 100 bales, as difference between the selling prices and the prices for settlement fixed on the 25th January last. The advantage taken by the bull clique of the difficult position created by the railway can be plainly observed from the following facts:—A notification was published about the 20th of December that the G. I. P. Railway would stop bringing goods to Bombay. Within a short time the market went up from Rs. 50 to 80 while there was very little change in the overseas markets. Numerous people had sold cotton against holdings upcountry, but as they could not get the same in Bombay they were obliged to pay differences according to prices fixed for settlement purposes. An important question arises whether a seller under such circumstances is bound to pay heavy penalties, because the railway can not bring the cotton to Bombay, which may have been intended for delivering to the buyers. A similar notice was published by the Railway on the 1st February and within a week prices were put up by Rs. 60.

The most serious matter is that some of these speculations have opened up since very recently, purely gambling markets at Calcutta, Indore, Oojain, Bikaner, Oomarawati, etc. The speculation in these markets is carried on in Broach M.G. Good purely on a gambling basis, without any contracts, inasmuch as, not a bale of Broach cotton ever goes to those places. Very extensive and rank speculation is being carried on particularly at Calcutta and Indore and the principal operators in these markets being the same as in Bombay, the prices in Bombay are being regulated and influenced according to the rates of the day prevalent at these places. Instead of Liverpool, New York, or Japan the prices in Bombay now-a-days are regulated by news from Calcutta and Indore. *Bona fide* dealers having connections with foreign countries are at a great disadvantage and hampered very much in their business, but they are helpless being at the mercy of these speculators.

From the facts disclosed above it will be observed that the prices of cloth cannot be reduced or controlled, unless, some well-thought-out action is taken by the Government to control also the prices of the raw material. It is for the Government to find out and consider the means to be employed for the purpose. The question is no doubt difficult and intricate, but surely Government should be able to find some means for checking the rampant speculation to which the present unparalleled advance is due. Government have addressed communications to the local Chamber of Commerce, the Native Chamber, the Cotton Association, the Cotton Exchange and some other bodies, and leading merchants, inviting them to send in their views as to the best methods to be adopted for the purpose of bringing under reasonable control the wild speculation at present carried on and to regulate the trade in such a manner, so that cornering may become impracticable. In the meantime it will not be out of place if due consideration is given to the following few suggestions:—

1. All *Teji Mandi* transactions should be prohibited.
2. Speculation in Broach Cotton at Calcutta, Indore, and other places other than Bombay should be stopped.
3. At present cotton is principally exported to Japan and that is the *bona-fide* market which ought to control price in India. Government should ascertain through reliable sources the present stocks of Indian cotton in Japan, the cotton exported since the commencement of season and the arrangement for freight room made by the Japan spinners for taking cotton from Bombay till October next. The Government should also ascertain as to the nature of actual sales made by the Japanese houses to dealers and mills in Japan and their holdings in respect thereof in Bombay in actual cotton or futures. After gathering all this information means should be adopted whereby Japan may have fair average of the last some years for their actual requirements and excess exports should be prohibited.
4. All the necessary figures as to their actual requirements for the season and holdings in actual cotton or futures should be obtained from the Indian mills.
5. After careful investigations wherever it is found that particular Japanese exporters or mills are holding much more cotton than their actual requirements, at least till a particular period they should be asked to liquidate the extra holdings.
6. If it be deemed advisable export duty of say Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per bale should be imposed.
7. Some of the big operators who are reported to have purchased purely on gambling basis nearly three or four times the expected yield of Broach Cotton should be called upon to furnish the necessary details of their dealings. The entire mischief has been created by these bulls because market is absolutely in their hands and they can force up the prices whenever they like. Unless some drastic action is taken to relieve the market of this situation the matter will become worse.
8. Some such measures as were adopted in Liverpool last year for fixing maximum prices should be taken up by the Cotton Association whereby the situation may be eased at least for a time.
9. Rules and bye-laws as framed by the Cotton Association and the Exchange are so framed that sellers are always in every case at the mercy of buyers and consequently encourage to a great extent bull corners. These rules should be revised and recast giving reasonable relief to the sellers in case of failure of particular kind of crop or grade or deterioration in quality.
10. The settlement rates are fixed by the Association and the Exchange for giving or taking differences. These are fixed by Committees of Directors. It is an open fact that invariably almost all the Directors are interested parties and hence it is necessary that some better system should be adopted.

The latest crop estimate of India according to Government estimate is about 40,00,000 bales, out of which Europe is not likely to take more that 2,00,000 bales and Japan about 10,00,000. Thus there is ample cotton for local consumption and it is necessary that the Government should take some action to check the gambling in cotton, without which it will not be possible to reduce or control the prices of Indian cloth which is generally used by the poor masses in India.—Yours etc.,

X. Y. Z.

TRUST SCHEMES AND DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS.

PROGRAMME TO BE DEFERRED.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when consideration was resumed of the question. Which of the represented areas should be dealt with?

On the motion of Sir Lawless Hepper, the Board resolved to circulate the following as a proposition:

"The Trustees are of opinion that the present is an inopportune time to initiate schemes involving the demolition of existing buildings. They consider that such schemes should be deferred pending the further development of new areas for building outside the congested districts and the completion, if necessary, of roads giving access to them: and that the Chairman be requested to prepare schemes in pursuance of this policy."

SUPPORT FOR RENT RESTRICTION BILL.

A monthly meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held yesterday at the Improvement Trust Office, Bombay, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki moved:

"(1) That this Association strongly supports the Bill for the Restriction of Rent (No. III of 1918) introduced by the Government of Bombay. (2) That a copy of the Association's leaflet No. 20 be forwarded to Government. (3) That in view of the likelihood of reversion to present conditions after the expiry of the period of operation of the new measure, by reason of the present insufficiency of dwellings and the improbability of the buildings being erected as rapidly as the demand requires in face of high prices of labour and materials, etc., and other difficulties arising from war conditions, this Association strongly recommends that Government should do all they can to encourage building enterprise both in the City of Bombay and its suburbs. (4) That in particular this Association recommends that Government should order the reduction of Season Ticket rates on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to at most those prevalent in 1917."

ADDITION PROPOSED.

Sir V. D. Thackersey proposed the following addition to the first part of the proposition:

"Subject to provision made therein to the effect that in cases in which the rents charged on the 1st January 1915 are shown to the satisfaction of the Controller to have been yielding on that date a return of less than 5 per cent on the capital cost of the building, the standard rent shall be a sum sufficient to bring that return up to 5 per cent."

The original proposition, so modified, was adopted.

DEATH OF LIEUT McCONNELL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The name of the following British officer appears in the casualty list No. 613, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED WHILE PRISONER OF WAR.

I.A.R.O.—2nd-Lieut. H. L. C. McConnell.

The Punjab recruiting returns for January are highly satisfactory being 13,651 against 11,158 in December, while the Central Recruiting Board gives the total as 14,454 against 12,059.

"THE CAR OF KINGS".
DAIMLER
"THE KING OF CARS."

When the first Daimler was built nothing but the best materials then obtainable were used. Traditions of quality were then founded, which are alive and active to-day. It is the faithfulness to ideals which has brought the Daimler to its present position, together with the development of the Daimler Sleeve-Valve Engine.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
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ROYAL EDISWAN
DRAWN WIRE LAMPS
British made—British Capital.
A very large stock in hand
APPLY:
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14/20, MEDOWS STREET,
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1 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
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118 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
By appointment to H. E. the Governor. Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
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DENTAL SURGEON
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Opp: Lawrence & Mayo,

GRAND CHARITY PERFORMANCE
under the distinguished patronage and presence of
LADY TATA
on Thursday, the 28th March next at 5 p. m. at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
in aid of
DR: PARAKH HOSPITAL
Prices of Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1
Tickets could be had at the Hindi Graphic Offices, Grant Road, Sleater Road, The Excelsior Works, opp. the Royal Opera House and the Rast Goftar Offices, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

THE PRESS ACT

A PUBLIC MEETING

TO PROTEST AGAINST THE CONTINUANCE OF THE

PRESS ACT

on the STATUTE BOOK and the manner in which it is being administered will be held in the

MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL

at 6-30 p.m.

on THURSDAY, March 7th.

MRS. BESANT

will attend and speak at the Meeting.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, March 6, 1918.

EXPLOITATION!

After the war there will be boundless work for the people of every belligerent country to perform. Not the least important and urgent part of this work will be the devising of ways and means to sustain the burden of debt and taxation which will weigh in varying degrees upon them all for years to come and at the same time to recreate and enlarge the fabric of national wealth. The most alert minds in every country are considering this point. The sanest view of the way in which this stupendous task must be faced, so far as Great Britain is concerned, was indicated by Mr. Asquith the other day, when he said that he task must be accomplished by "increasing the energy and the productiveness of our agriculture, our mines, our manufactures, our shipping, and all the multiform commercial activities for which we possess natural or acquired aptitudes." "It can be done," he added, "by education, by science, by organisation, by inventiveness, by flexibility, by strenuous toil. It cannot be done by the artificial protection of tariffs." Thus Free Trade, according to Mr. Asquith, must be the basis of all efforts to repair and build anew the economic health of the country.

But while Free Trade has thus been vindicated to be as indispensable as ever, it must be accompained by Fair Trade, that is, if the Allied war aim of emancipating humanity from every form of oppression is not to be lost sight of. It follows that the policy which regarded the tropical countries as mere fields for exploitation and their people as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the benefit of the white man must be definitely abandoned. Unfortunately there are certain false "Imperialists" in England who do not seem to have learnt anything from the war. The Empire Resources Development Committee, for instance, started with the acceptance of this pernicious doctrine. Its proposal, which has been frankly termed by the Association of West African Merchants "simply a return to the old 'Plantations system,' is that concessions should be granted to commercial men, paid partly on commission for working land belonging to subject races and "managing" their labour, any surplus left over by the concessionaires to be devoted to the reduction of the British war debt. Though the plan has been some what changed, the proposal being now confined to the brown colonies, commencing with the West African Colonies, India, as "West Africa" points out,

> "was at first mentioned among the countries to be 'managed.' Somebody with sense and authority has apparently warned the Committee that the attempted application of its plan there would lead to the elimination of Britain from India—almost deservedly—so India has been jettisoned, however regretfully."

The danger to India which has been averted as a result of the warning, presumably of Lord Islington—the "somebody" with sense and authority who is one of the four Ministers of the Crown on the Committee,—may be realised from a consideration of the design of the Committee which is thus exposed by "West Africa":

> Stripped of cant phrases, it amounts to this: 'There is a big war debt to be paid, and certain classes in Britain wish to escape paying their share. Well, there are black men in Africa, and brown men in other parts of the Empire, and if their land and labour are taken in hand by business men, backed with the authority of the State, a large part, if not the whole, of the war debt can be paid by these means.' It is scarcely necessary to point out that the greater the financial success of such a scheme, the more injuriously must it affect the life anI character of the British people."

The iniquity of this new "Imperial" cult has also been emphasised by Sir Harry Johnston, who plainly says: "There must be no reversion to the Congo regime, however much it may recommend itself to British captains of industry." Unfortunately, it is not realised by certain members of the Empire Resources Development Committee and their capitalist friends, who are now booming the idea of paying Britain's war-debt by the exploitation of the labour and material resources of those parts of the Empire that are not organised for self-defence, or do not possess self-governing institutions. One of them, Mr. Bigland, M.P., and Controller of Vegetable Oils, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, in mail week, appealed for autocratic powers in the production of sugar, promising that given those powers and a protective duty, he could produce in the dependencies all the sugar required, and at the same time help to reduce the war-debt substantially. Mr. Bigland did not content himself with this but proceeded to say—and here is evidence enough of the fact that the danger to India from the designs of the Committee is not completely averted—that given the powers, he would also "bring the labour" to the sparsely populated areas for the purpose. What Mr. Bigland really wished to drive at was thus effectively dealt with by Mr. J. H. Harris, the Organizing Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, in a letter to the "Manchester Guardian:"

> Mr. Bigland was at once asked whence he would bring the labour and under what conditions, but could not, or at least did not, answer. Now it is common knowledge that there is only one possible source of supply within the British Commonwealth suitable and adaquate for so vast an enterprise—India. I submit that it is deplorable for this very dangerous proposal to go forth to India and the East just at this time. Earnest men, both within and without the Government, are working hard to secure a system of Indian emigration economically sound and, at the same time, just to Indian emigrants, and yet this is the moment chosen by a responsible minister to put forward this amazing proposition. The proposal will not help those who are so honestly endeavouring to promote development in the dependencies by a system of free emigration with a view to purely Indian colonisation.

This country, there seems little doubt, is still being looked upon with rapacious eyes by people who, as "India" truly says, masquerading as pioneers of Emr pire, are really endeavouring to serve their own interests and those of their associates, at the expense of the permanent welfare. In advocating the exploitation of their own fellow-subjects, they are not, in fact, far removed from the Germans who are now exploiting Belgium. The activities and designs of Mr. Bigland and other "Imperialsts" of his school only show, apart from considerations of justice and right, how imperative it is that Indians should be masters in their own country. For a self-governing India is the only safe and effective bulwark against the menace of this new-old "Imperial" cult.

IMMUNITY OF THE PROFITEER.

We had occasion about a month ago to comment upon the practices of profiteers who set at naught all law. Astounding as it may appear, the course taken by those responsible to remove the grievances caused by contractors in a certain neighbourhood makes a kind of record in this Presidency. The circumstances of the particular case may still be fresh in the memory of our readers, as, but too painfully fresh they must be in the mind of the respectable quarter upon whom they are ruthlessly inflicted without intermission—week-days and Sundays. While there is a scarcity of house accommodation in Bombay two large bungalows, with an ample compound, in Byculla were taken up for the manufacture of wooden cases by a company of contractors. The noise made in the process of the manufacture was intolerable to the neighbourhood, who petitioned in succession the Municipality, the Police, and every other authority to whom a constitutional request might be expected to appeal. The Police more than once intimated to the disappointed people that it was none of their business. The Municipality, though it gave two or three preliminary discouraging answers, at last took the trouble to intimate to the men that they would not be allowed a licence to carry on their factory. In defiance of these distinct orders the manufacturers continued work, not only creating noise, which is without the slightest exaggeration intolerable, but piling wood shavings, scantlings and other debris known to be congenial to rat breeding and making the premises otherwise insanitary. That, while there is so much dearth for house accommodation in Bombay a large space should be allowed to be usurped for "business" is a monstrosity in itself. After a month's unmitigated nuisance the Municipality at last awakens to its sense of duty towards the oppressed and lodges a complaint against the offending company before a Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate's judgment is profoundly disappointing. The case came on before him on the 7th of February. The magistrate ought to have known that the unauthorised manufacture, in the teeth of the notice by the Superintendent of Licences, had been going on for nearly a month and that the inconvenience to the neighbourhood amounted to torture and that it was, as it continues unabatedly, a danger to public health. He equally knew or ought to have been informed, that the same factory which has quartered itself upon Byculla had made itself a nuisance to a wealthy locality in another part of the town, which the owners were made to vacate. It was, therefore, not a first offence but a repetition of a flagrant breach of law. The unhappy circumstances of the neighbourhood did not weigh with the Magistrate and he passed orders which are amazing. The Magistrate virtually sentenced some of the neighbours to one month's incarceration. For that is what the effect of his orders has been. It is unfortunate that in this country people generally, whether on the Stock Exchange or on the Docks slips, cannot conduct their calling without the accompaniment of a superfluity of noise. The noise made by the artisans and the constant stream of carts loading and unloading from before break of dawn till nearly 7.30 p.m. make it impossible for the residents to live in their houses without closely fastening their doors and windows, and the Magistrate's decision is tantamount to condemning the locality to self-imprisonment. For the indulgent Magistrate ordered that the company remove its workshop to another place in a month: The month expires to-morrow, and though we do not believe in prophesies as a rule, we venture to predict a thing or two.

In due course, on the 7th, it will be set up on behalf of the company that no accommodation has been available in spite of Herculean efforts and that therefore an extension of time should be granted and the accommodating Magistrate will, no doubt, grant a fresh lease of chartered tyranny to the wealthy contractors and a prolongation of unalloyed annoyance to the neighbourhood. The authorities and the magistrates know full well that no inexorable circumstances demand the continuance of a menace to the health of a peaceful locality. It is only a question of foregoing a small part of the earnings of the contractors. On the other hand, we may point out that when the law fails in its protection of the peaceful citizen and danger-points where friction is likely to occur are allowed to develop, events are liable to take a course which everyone would have reason to deplore.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited the Willard Home and Female Work Room on Tuesday morning.

Notes of the Day.

The Press Act.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the announcement of the public meeting which is to be held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel St., to-morraw evening at 6-30, to protest against the continuance of the Press Act of 1910 on the Statute Book and the manner in which it is being administered. The meeting is being held to mark the anniversary of the deputation which waited on the Viceroy last year and to impress upon the Government the fact that the public feeling against the Act has been intensified by the unsympathetic attitude taken up by his Excellency on that occasion and the severe harassment to which the Press has continued to be subjected during the past year. Mrs. Besant, who will be in Bombay to-morrow, will attend the meeting and speak.

A Splendid School.

We have received a copy of the fourteenth report of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' High School, Delhi. In this excellent institution, as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has said, a brave and devoted little group of workers has so admirably combined the most modern methods of instruction with the old ideals of Hindu feeling and culture for women, that there is every reason to hope that it will in time become "a real centre of power and social reform, and help in enriching the life of Delhi by giving both freely educated and enlightened women." The report shows a steady increase in the upper classes which is sufficient evidence of the confidence which the parents have in the management of the school and also of the growing demand for women's education. "The dire results which were predicted to follow the more advanced education of girls," says Miss Gmeiner, the capable and devoted Lady Superintendent of the school, with pardonable pride,

> "has been falsified in this very institution, where girls of fifteen or over, living and dressing simply, may be seen at work and at play, fitting themselves healthily and happily for the noble position of mothers and counsellors of the greater generation of Indians which is to be."

Disheartening Feature.

Nevertheless, so general is the illiteracy among the people and so great is the progress they have yet to make in social reform, that it is not surprising to read in the report that, in spite of the very good progress made in the lowest classes, "the drawbacks to this work are the irregularity of the children of very ignorant parents, who do not at all understand what is being done for them, and the disheartening fact that more than half of those to whom so much loving thought and attention are given, will be married off in a few years and so no splendid building will ever appear on the foundations so well and truly laid." Our readers are well aware of the circumstances under which the Government grant-in-aid to this school was stopped. Fortunately, as is usually the case, the display of bureaucratic petty-mindedness drew the active and generous sympathies of a large number of persons to the school. "The way in which help—both moral and financial—has been poured upon us," the report states, "is simply marvellous."

"Honours Cheaper than Grog."

There was a time when honours were coveted. But in recent times the desire for honours has been distinctly on the decline, either because honours have become too cheap or that they are being conferred without any regard for the merits or distinctions of the recipients. The late Lord Southesk, whose mordant monody is far too little known, spoke of modern campaigning as a time when medals are dealt out like grog. The New Year honours list immediately followed by the "Empire" list has led an English contemporary to parody the author of "Jonas Fisher" and cynically exclaim that under democracy "We have come to that stage when grog seems more difficult to get than honours." Nor are things any the better under the bureaucracy with which we are blest in this unregenerate country. The long array of Rao Sahibships and Khan Bahadurships, to say nothing of the C. B. E.'s and K. B. E.'s lately introduced, and the manner in which they are conferred, is calculated to destroy all the value that should properly attach to titles conferred by Government.

Circulation!

A writer in an English journal gives the following circulations of the daily morning papers of London, in July 1914, i.e., before the outbreak of the war:—"Daily Chronicle," 308,777 net sales; "Daily Express" enters 400,000 homes; "Daily Mirror," 960,000 circulation; "Daily Sketch," 693,900 circulation; "Daily Telegraph," 183,393 circulation; "The Times," 140,000 net sales; "Daily Mail," 814,912 net sales. Of these, the first and the last, viz., "Daily Chronicle and "Daily Mail," were a halfpenny before the war and though they are now penny papers, the circulations of both of them, paradoxical as it may seem, the writer says, is "much larger in 1917 than they had in 1914". The "Thunderer" also, though in the interval it has been a twopenny newspaper, has similarly seen an increase in its circulation. The "Daily Telegraph," the "Daily Mirror" and the "Daily Sketch" have also very much larger circulations to-day than they had in July 1914. The "Daily Express" gives its present circulation as 600,000, and the "Daily News" a halfpenny paper, of which the circulation was not given in 1914, now has a circulation of over a million copies a day. Despite the increase in price of paper, these and other journals continue to meet the insatiable hunger of seekers of war news.

An Anti-Indian Organ.

The writer proceeds to say that "the only journal of which the figures are not accessible is the 'Morning Post,' now also issued at twepence, which, in spite of its continual ambition to put successive governments right, cannot have a much larger sale than 50,000 copies a day, which is infinitesimal compared with the great sales of its rivals. Within its limited sphere, however, the 'Morning Post' has influence. Its truculent leading articles are devoured by a certain class of politician who subsequently talks the nonsense which he reads in his favourite journal—that is the very Prussianism which we of the majority are all out to slay. The 'Morning Post,' it must be admitted, in spite of the ignorance and bad patriotism displayed in it as a political guide, is a good literary organ, and a notable and admiable feature of recent issues has been its reviews of old-time books." It is good to know what sane Englishmen think of a journal whose anti-Indian fulminations have been a source of such comfort lately in certain quarters!

On the Eastern Front.

Apropos of this it is worth recalling the fact that! "Punch" now advertises that it is "seen" by two million people weekly, wisely refraining from publishing the actual number of copies it sells. This reminds us of our local contemporary which vaguely and inacurretely asserts its circulation to be "larger than the combined circulation of any other three dailies in Northern, Southern, Central or Western India," leaving only the Eastern front untouched but which we wish it every success in traversing in the near or distant future; also of another contemporary of the Eastern front which daily announces that its every edition is poducsed on rotary presses "*at the rate of* 25,000 copies per hour," keeping, of course, silence on the duration of the printing,—which may be for only five minutes! It was this same contemporary, too, which not so long ago used to blazon the daily legend on its front page—"The —— has a larger circulation than any other daily paper in India," as a counterblast to the superlative myth similarly flaunted by a hated and more venomous rival which read—"The —— has the largest circulation of any daily paper in India." The grim joke lasted for some months.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL AT ANTWERP.

EIGHT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 4.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Mar. 5.

A sensational espionage trial at Antwerp has concluded. There were sixty-three prisoners and the court sentenced eight to death and many others to imprisonment with hard labour.

CHINESE REBELS.

SOUTHERNERS FIRE ON JAPANESE GUNBOAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, Mar. 4.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Mar. 5.

The southerners have closed the Upper Yangtse, firing on the Japanese gunboat Fushima and on a party from the British gunboats Woodcock and Kinsha. The Japanese steamer Tahung has returned to Hankow bespattered with bullets. A passenger was seriously injured.

BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

MR. RODRIGUES ALVES RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 5.

Mr. Rodrigues Alves who was President in 1902/6 has been re-elected President. He is strongly pro-Ally.

. De'Soysa's b e g County Cricket
Gahagan's br e h Kenilworth
Bartleet's b ans g St. Andrews
Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews
Thaddeu's ch e h St. Bawn 4
k Shah's b e m Matchless Maud
ck Shah's b e g Binfield Groves
S.'s. b e h Dunskey 5 years.
S's. br e h Footman 6 years.
S's. bl e g Black Kite 6 years.
uldass' br e g Gipsy's Advice 14-2
wabzada Obaidula Khan's b e m
ged).
Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e
riel aged
RWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 fur-
ards.
e Souza's ch e g Claim A 5 years.
De Souza's br e g Byculla 4 years.
gmahomed's b e m Sophie (late
5 years.
Petit's b e m Taxi Girl 6 years.
s b e g Duet 4 years.
r's b e g Landslip 4 years.
t's br eb g Discarded 6 years.
Thaddeu's b or br e m Balira 4
ck Shah's b e g Tommy Atkins
oze Cowasjee's b e g Nice Gun
r's b e m Flotelle 4 years.
M. N. Sitole's ch e g Arras
d's b e m Loch D 3 years.
d's br e m South Star 3 years.
Garda's br e m Shelbourne 3
ry's b e m Pink Flannel 4 years.
ze Cowasjee's b e g Sentimentalist
ch e m Cauldron 5 years.
AMADAN PLATE.—Distance 6
41 yards.
naraja of Rajpipla's ch a h Gay
14-0 aged.
naraja of Rajpipla's ch a h Fox
ears.
in Kadum's g a h Joker 4 years.
in Kadum's ch a h Quick March
Oomer's ch a h Samson 2 years.
stings and Guthrie's b a h Ayr
years.
H Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty
ars.
culdass' ch a h Mechanic 13-2½
culdass' ch a h Minion 13-2¼ 3
ass' cha h Astir 3 years.
lass' b a h Aristocrat aged.
s b a h Last Day 13-1½ 3 years.
s ch a h Kurban 6 years.
s ch a h Park Ranger 3 years.
Talib's b a h Jawad 2 years.
Hurgany's ch a h All Joy 13-3
l Hurgany's bl a h Kruger 2
s' g a h Atlas 3 years.
y's g a h Malar 13-2¾ 3 years.
's b a h Good Prospects 13-3 3
's b a h Barrage 6 years.
's ch a h Cock Crow 14-0 3 years.
rd's g a h National 2 years.
rd's g a h Orphan 2 years.
n Solomon's ch a h Half Time
Dakayel's ch a h Teakard 5 years.
Dakayel's g a h Countermark 13-3
Dakayel's ch a h Tankard 5
ben, Solomon and A. A. Dakayel's
ancellor 4 years.
's g a h Cessation 3 years.
's ch a h Hamilton 13-2¾ 4 years.
Ahmed Munsoor's b a h Arguebus
ears.
n's g a h Diamond King 14-0 6
's ch a h Otherwise 13-3¾ 3 years.
's ch a h Plum Tree 13-2¼ 3 years.
Mahalla's b a h Sance 13-3½ 4 years.
on Moosa's g a h Excellent 13-2¼
on Moosa's g a h Colonial 13-3¼
f Sheriff's g a h Firelock 13-3 3
ssuff Sheriff and H. N. Mahomed's
lvador 13-2¾ aged.
ed Khadayer's ch a h Sammy 13-3¼
homed Vazir's g a h Shanavaz 13-3

Mr. Sulleman Ameri's ch a h Persevere 3 years.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Soocale 14-0 aged.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Kafoor 13-1 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Hohally's g a h Vindictive 13-1½ 3 years.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's b a h First Attempt 3 years.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's b a h Ready Wit 13-2 aged.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's g a h Istamboul 13-3 3 years.
Mr. Lufta bin Sultan's g a h Grey Goblin aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Bowery 13-2½ 3 years.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's b a h Nadir Shah 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Amaiza 14-0 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Glencoe 2 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Steward 14-0 3 years.
Mr. Shalal bin Hatab's ch a h Long Glass aged.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h Rocket 2 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Fareed 13-0½ 2 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's g a h Mudkoor aged.
Mr. Sayed Rashids' ch a h Steamer 13-3½ 3 years.
Mr. J. Stewarts' g a h Marconigram aged.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Amusement 13-2 3 years.
Mr. Yunis Ahmed's b a h Zayani 13-3 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Furman 13-2 aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Red Prince 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Gold Chain 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Master of Arms 13-3¼ 3 years.
Mr. Hasan Kadum's g a h Abdul Razak 13-2¼ 4 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Arabistan 14-0 aged.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazal's g a h Blue Garter 14-0 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Menace 13-2½ 4 years.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Saphie (late M'Dame 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird 5 years.
Mr. Theo. Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest 6 years.
Messrs. George and J. K. Irani's b e g Lupinus 4 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Drill Mistress aged.
Mr. Downes' b e g Duet 4 years.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's b e m Enchantment 4 years.
Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's bl e m Memento 4 years.
Mr. Wilton Barleet's ch e g Sungrebe 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b e m Falcon Queen aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes 6 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II aged.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Symptoms 14-1 5 years.
Mr. Armoury's b e m Kit Grey Legs aged.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrima aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious aged.

THE FINAL PLATE.— Distance 1½ miles.

Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amir Aswad 6 years.
Nawab Rais Jung's ch a h Sultan II 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's g a h Acctine 14-0 6 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck 13-3 aged.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a g Fairy Gold 5 years.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's ch a h Second String 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Creme de Menthe 14-0 6 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Rosebery 13-3¾ aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut 13-2¼ 5 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal 14-0 aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion (late Full House) aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Royal Taj 13-3½ aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Rage 13-3 aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Vanguard 14-0 aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil 14-0 aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Paradise 13-2¾ aged.
Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven 4 years.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Hurman

through the afternoon. The Band of 121st Pioneers played a selection of music during the intervals. The management has up till now paid Rs. 12,000 to war charities.

Details:—

THE R. C. T. C. HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights of hurdles.

Mr. Hamibuddin Ahmed's GLENLYON, 11-8, Marland 1
Mr. Thompson's POMADE, 10-2, Capt. Bernard 2
Mr. Thompson's TURBULENT, 11-13, Hayhee 3

Also ran:—Mil 11-11, Simson 9-7.

Betting:—Evens Mil, twos against Glenlyon and Pomade, threes Turbulent and Simson.

The race:—Won by four lengths, ten lengths between the second and third.

Time: 2 mins. 50 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 14.

THE BABUGARH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Thakur Sripal Singh's [illegible]RD CASH, 8-8, Marland 1
Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEE LAD, 10-2, Buckley 2
Major Walter's RED VIRGIN, 6-11, Northmore 3

Also ran:—Major-General 9-4, Amphitryon 7-10, Atlanta 7-0, Miss Twistum 6-7 (cd. 7-6).

Betting:—Evens Wee Lad, twos against Atlanta and Red Virgin, threes Major-General, eights Hard Cash and Amphitryon, tens Miss Twistum.

The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 3/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Symond's LATE NIGHT, 6-7, Northmore 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's AVANTI, 9-6, Capt. Bernard 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's ORMY, 9-12, Quinn 3*
Mr. Dass' BALSAM, 7-10, Mehom 3*

* Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Jenny Cree 9-3, Apple Juice 9-0, Isobel 9-11, Hard Up 8-7.

Betting:—Three to two on Late Night, evens Isobel, threes against Jenny Cree, fours Ormy, fives Hard Up, sixes the rest.

The race:—Won by two lengths, neck between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 5 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 5.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's THE WINNER, 9-11, Quinn 1
Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhachhin's MOUNT PLEASANT, 8-2 (cd. 8-3), Trahan 2
H. H. General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MOHSEL, Purtoosingh 3

Also ran:—Iron Chest 9-11, British 9-0, Lightening 8-9, Little Soldier 8-7, Crusader 8-0, Peshwa 7-11, Subbiacca 7-10, Tagalie 7-10, Mubrook 7-9, Newmarket 7-9, Pharoah 7-8.

Betting:—Threes against Mount Pleasant, Crusader and Peshwa, fours Mohsel, fives Iron Chest, sixes Lightening, Subbiacca, Mubrook, Newmarket, Pharoah, eights The Winner, tens Little Wonder and Tagalie.

The race:—Won by two lengths, ½ length between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 22¼ secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 40.

THE NAUGHANDI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's TOYLENE 10-10, Quinn 1
Mrs. Symond's SINCERE, 6-7, Northmore 2
H. H. Maharaja of Ratiala's LITTLE WONDER, 10-7, Trahan 3

Also ran:—Bonnie Blush 8-11, Lady Malwood 7-10, Qumri 6-13 (cd. 7-2).

Betting:—One to two on Sincere, twos against Little Wonder and Lady Malwood, threes Toylene, fours Bonnie Blush, tens Qumri.

The race: Won by a short head, 1½ lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4½ secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 22.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. N. Dass' HOOKOO 6-0 (cd. 6-11), Purtoosingh 1
H.H. Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR, 8-3, Trahan 2
Thakurs Chanderka Prasad Raj Rajiswari Prasad and Maheswari Prasadi's URVASI, 6-0, Northmore 3

Also ran:—Boss Lee 10-3, Diana 6-0 (cd. 6-10).

Betting:—Four to six on L'Avenir, twos against Boss Lee and Hookoo, fours Diana and Urvashi.

The race:—Won by ¼ length, 2 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 16½ secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 7.

disturbance is approaching from
Forecast: Extension of rain
chistan and Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMB

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY
Bombay, 4th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m.; 1
4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ....
Temperature of Air ....
Wet Bulb Thermometer ....
Dew Point ....
Relative humidity of Air ....
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ....
Maximum temperature of Air ....
Minimum do. ....
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ....
Movement of Wind do. do. ....

DAILY WEATHER REPO

Summary of observations rec
hours on Tuesday, the 5th March,
data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are modera
and in the south-west Punjab
above normal. Day temperature
the average in the east Punjab;
perature is in moderate excess t

The United Provinces.—Skies
Both day and night temperatur
rally above normal, the excess
in day than in night temperatur

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies
lightly clouded. Humidity is
Sind and north-west Rajputana
elsewhere. Temperature is ab
both by day and night except in

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Ce
West.—Skies are clear except ro
of Cambay. Humidity is in slig
north Gujarat. Day temperature
above normal; night temperatu
the average in Central India W
southern half of Gujarat and K

The Central Provinces.—Skies
Day temperature is generally al
night temperature is above th
the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.
perature continues above nor
north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyd
mednagar reports 0.10in. of rai
clear except at Malegaon. Day
continues in slight excess in the
division while night temperatu
normal in the north-west.

General Remarks.—Quetta re
of rain The unsettled conditi
Punjab are more marked to-d
under the influence of a fresh
from the west.

Showers appear likely in th
few thunder-storms may also o
Bombay Deccan

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT

The following are the hours a
the tides in Bombay Harbour d
suing week. Hour stated in B
Time depth of water is at Princ

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LO
	Mar	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	
Tues.	5	m 2	36	25	5	5	n
		3	56a	24	8		
Wed.	6	m 3	18	24	8	6	n
		5	10a	24	4		
Thur.	7	m 4	30	24	0	7	n
		6	50a	24	7		
Fri.	8	m 6	13	23	10	8	n
		8	22a	25	7		
Sat.	9	m 7	52	24	7	9	n
		9	13a	26	9		
Sun.	10	m 9	5	25	10	10	n
		9	55a	27	11		
Mon.	11	m 10	1	27	8	11	n
		10	35a	28	11		

The following are the hours o
sunset, according to Indian St
during the ensuing week:—

Mar:	Sunrise.
" 5 (Tuesday)	6h. 56m
" 6 (Wednesday)	6h. 55m
" 7 (Thursday)	6h. 54m
" 8 (Friday)	6h. 53m
" 9 (Saturday)	6h. 53m
" 10 (Sunday)	6h. 52m
" 11 (Monday)	6h. 51m

Phases of the Moon:—

d.
Last Quarter Mar. 1918 6

Liverpool, Mar. 1st.

es at Liverpool		2,000
s on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
es of East Indian..	..	..
orts	—	13,000
Spot Trading Value	—	23.81
Spot	—	29.39 ?
a.m. (As known in closing time) ..	Mar.	31.78
	May	31.29
	July	30.84
a.m.	Mar.	..
	May	30.15
	July	29.81

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 1st.

New Contracts.

To-day's prices.
24.28+5
24.01+4
23.86+6
23.73+7
23.55+6

Old Contracts.

To-day's price.
22.66+16
22.57
22.49 —3
22.41
22.33

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 1st.

New Contracts.

To-day's prices.
29.05—5
28.15+5
27.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 1st.

	Bales.
Export	—
Id	86,000
.. ..	83,000
.. ..	466,000
Sales	12,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, March 5.

ing the tone of the market was
l Broach was quoted at Rs. 680
on terms and Rs. 679 on Exchange.
ed that before the opening of the
ness of a few hundred bales was
673. The Marwadi bazaar open-
, went down to Rs. 675, but later
l and advanced to Rs. 679. At
market opened at Rs. 678 and
at Rs. 683.
cotton a fair demand continues
only.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

ach	April	683
ingaum Akola ..	March	663
ndesh	"	..
h'a	"	..
gal	"	563
gal	"	
d Dharwar	May/June	..
terns	"	..

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

April	687
.. ..	667
.. ..	562

COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 5TH MARCH 1918.

	Super fine.	Fine	F.G	G.	Delivery.
	634	624	585	535	Ready
	634	627	595		"
		695	675		"
		695	675		"
		685			"
		679			"
		672			"
		665	645		"
		647	620		"
		637	605		"
		690	684	678	1-25 April.

LIANT INK PILLS

ngalee" edited by our renewned
der Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjia,

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	665	645	—	Ready
Comrawatee descriptions (M.G)	672	652	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	679	659	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	695	665	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G.)	695	675	—	Ready
Wardha R'ghat (M.G.)	695	675	—	Ready
Broach (M.G)	688	652	676	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	637	605	—	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 2nd March :—

Cotton	3,075 bales.
Wheat	24,145 cwts.
Linseed	2,026 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	262 "
Gingellyseed	312 "
Poppyseed	..
Groundnut	1,336 "
Castorseed	12,172 "
Rice	2,655 "
Myrabolams	169 "
Cottonseed	1,208 "
Mowraseed	..
Gram	1,210 "
Jowar	560 "
Maize	280 "
Barley	..

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

BULLION.

Bar Gold, 26.
Sovereign, 15-15-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 102.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 102-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 198¼.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 210½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 300½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47 :—
Ex-Warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1936, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
per cent. Municipal short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and firmed up during the course of the day. A good amount of business was done chiefly in Weaving Mill shares. The tone of the market continues to be good.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Standards 2140, Simplex 965, New Greats 350, Madhavjee 2510, Kohinoor 1145, Indore-Malwa 395, Finlay 455, David 640, Currimbhoy 442/8, Crescent 287/8, Bombay United 1095, Bombay Dyeing 1225, Indian Cement 340, Katni ordinary 290, Tata ordinary 260, deferreds 1160, Alcocks 1005, Bombay-Burma 1147/8, Bombay Tramway 390 and Tata Hydro 1225.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Simplex 962/8, New Greats 352/8, Madhavjee 2510, Kohinoor 1145, Indore-Malwa 397/8, Finlay 457/8, Davids 642/8, Currimbhoy 445, Bombay Dyeing 1200, Katni ordinary 292/8, Tata ordinary 262½, deferreds 1170, Alcocks 1007/8, Bombay-Burma 1147/8, Bombay Tramway 392/8 and Tata Hydro 1225.

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	5,700
Albert Kurrauchee	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Breul's Cawnpore	200	Aug.	8	190
Bellary Press	275		15	105
Central Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Chamrukhia	1,000	Dec.	100	1,000
Commercial Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Empire Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Express Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Gujarati Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Indian Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Kaiser-i-Hind	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Kesari	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Kirloskar Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Kohinoor Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Kolhapur Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Kolhapur Vaibhav	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Lakshmi Vilas	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Lokmanya Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Mahratta Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Mangalore Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Manoranjan Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Modi Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Nagpur Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Nasik Vaibhav	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Navaprabhat Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Navashakti Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Navin Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Nirnaya Sagar Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Oriental Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Pandit Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Pioneer Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Poona Vaibhav	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Prabhat Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Rajaram Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Rast Goftar	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Ratnakar Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Sadhu Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Samachar Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Sandesh Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Satara Vaibhav	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Shivaji Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Shri Venkatesh Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Subodh Patrika	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Sudharak Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Sudhir Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Sumati Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Sunder Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Swadeshi Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Times Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Vaibhav Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Vasudeo Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Vedavidya Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Vidyavilas Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Vijaya Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Vishwa Gujarati Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000
Vrittavaibhav Press	500	Dec.	100	1,000

Central Bank Rs. 50				7%		40
Central Co-op. Bk.	50			8%		40
Standard Bk.	O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.		30
	P 50	100	do.	Nil.		38
EXCHANGE BKS.						
Chartered Bank		20	Apl.-Oct.	15%		280
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£4	£10	do.	6%		71
Mercantile Bank £12½ A		25	Mar.-Sept.	12%		£261/2
£12½ B		26	do.	12%		£261/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	$ 125			33⅓		£50
National Bank	£12½ £25			16⅔		£50

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	70		1,110
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100		7%		102
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.	—		605
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar.-Sept.	60		1,225
Bombay United	250	..	40		1,095
Bradbury Mill	250	..	20		570
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	20		475
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	130		2,695
Central India P	500	May.-Nov.	5%		410
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		460
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40		1,420
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		690
Crescent	100	do.	15		287/8
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20		442
David	250	do.	25		640
Edward Sassoon	200	May.-Nov.	10		230
Emperor Edward	500	..	35		575
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	50		940
Framji Petit	1,000	May	40		1,440
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25		455
Gold Mohur	500	..	25		500
Globe	100	..	Nil.		80
Hindustan	1,000	..	50		825
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50		1,500
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	12½		210
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	25		890
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60		758
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	20		395
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		100
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		300
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	65		1,320
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50		1,175
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	100		2,750
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	140	X.D	1,145
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100		1,700
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	250		2,610
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50		1,500
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar-Sept.	50		2,150
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		100
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	..	100		2,970
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	15		420
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom.	500
New Great Eastern	200	..	12		335
New City of Bom.	500	Apl.-Oct.	80		1,100
Pearl	250	..	30		665
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14		335
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	Nil.		170
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		800
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	20	X.D.	580
Sholapore	1,000	do.	275		6,800
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	Nil.		145
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	50	XD	965
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	XD	1,985
Swan	250	Oct.	20	XD	485
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	100		2,140
Tata Mill O	500	..	..		860
Tata Mill P	500	..	5½		490
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	120		2,325
Union	1,030	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil		550
Vishnu Cotton P	500	..	70		620
Western India	1,000	..	25	X.D.	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½%		100
Amritsar Patti	100	do.	8½%		110
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	6%		540
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½%	Par	525
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July.	5%		89
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½%		80
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June.	5½%		80
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	do.	4%		84
Mandra Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	5%	X.D.	71
Pachora Jamur Rs75	100	Jan.-July.	4%		85
Sara Sirajganj	100	May-Nov.	3½%		80
Sialkot Narowal	100	Feb.-Aug.	6%		88
*Sind Light	100	July.-Dec.	7%		125
Tapti Valley	500	Apl.-Aug.	5½%		535
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	6%		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Electy	100	Jan.-July	4%		111
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100		1,005
All-India U.Co., Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1		
Bamankua	5	..	..		7
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	nom	50
Badham Pile	70	June	..		100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	..	Nil.		40
Brick and Tile	100	..	..		105
Brl. Burma Pt.	5	Mar.-Oct.	5		14
Bombay Burma	125	Jan.-Aug.	15		1,147/8
B. E.S. &T. Co. Ltd. O	150	Feb.-Aug.	6%		390
B. E.S. &T. Co. Ltd. P	150	..	10		164
Bombay Ice	40	..	Rs. 2		17
Bombay Flour	500	Jan.-Aug.	150		1,980
Bo. Land & Bldgs.	400	..	25		317/8
Bombay Steam Navigation O	200	Apl.-Oct.	20		305
Bombay Steam Navigation P	200	Apl.-Oct.	6%		225
Bundi Cement Co.	10	Nov.-Oct.	..		23/8
Central M.Co., Ltd.	10	April.	60%		44
City of Bo. Bldgs Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		250
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5		100
Empire Life Rs. 50	500	..	42%		230
The Eastern O.	£1	Nil.	Nil.		28
Chemical Co. D.	2s.	Nil.	Nil.		20
Indian Cement Co.	250	..	Nil.		340
Katni Cement O	100	..	17½		290
Katni Cement D	40	..	159		1,575
Katni Cement P	100	..	7%		107
Ind. Mercantile In., Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	100	Dec.	8½%		130
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. Old 10 New Issue	100	Dec.-July	7%		30
Indian Cotton Oil Co. P. 150	100	Dec.-July.	7%		
John Roberts & Co.	200	March.	7%		215
Jost's Eng., Co., Ltd.	100	Oct.-July.	15		220
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	50	Oct.	10%		55
	200	July	Rs. 16		165

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ment the people of the country mu
they are able to take an active
development of the numerous in
this land and not leave it to men
countries. Practical training of
be had here, the difficulty lies
tious men, who are unable to go
or America, in getting the necess
RETICAL TRAINING here. Thi
can be supplied by the INTER
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
IN YOUR OWN HOME and
SPARE TIME at a moderate cos
are ambitious therefore and wish
the aggrandisement of your count
no excuse for sitting idle, but s
with apply for a training in any
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FIRM BRITISH STAND.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN LENS SECTOR.

FIRM BRITISH STAND

AUSTRALIAN SUCCESS AT WARNETON AND MESSINES.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN LENS SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 5.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—The Australians entered the trenches at Warneton last night killing at least fiifty Germans and destroying several dugouts. They brought back eleven prisoners.

They also made a successful raids east of Messines and south of Hollebeke and prisoners were taken in each case.

The Middlesexes made a raid north of Passchendaele taking several prisoners. Our casualties in these raids were light. We entered the enemy's lines at other points without securing prisoners as the garrisons were withdrawn.

We repulsed an attempted raid south of St. Quentin. The enemy's artillery at dawn developed considerable activity in the Lens sector.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED WEST OF LENS.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF AT ST. QUENTIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Mar. 5.

To-night's commniqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—We repulsed a raid west of Lens after sharp fighting in which we took prisoners and inflicted casualties. We also drove off the raiders at St. Quentin.

RECIPROCAL BOMBING RAID IN JANUARY.

REMARKABLE BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

A Press Bureau says:—The enemy dropped in January during daytime 221 and during nighttime 1,261 bombs on the area under British occupation in France while the British naval and military air services and the Australian air service dropped 5,900 in daytime and 1,753 during nightime on the enemy areas.

RELEASED GERMAN HORDES FROM RUSSIA.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ANGLO-FRENCH PREPAREDNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

Speaking before the Anglo-French Society at Mansion House Mr. Churchill said that unless the German hordes released from Russia attacked the British and the French shortly, they would expose the fact that they were incompetent to deliver a great offensive.

The French were so equipped that the assailants would meet with the most devastating blaze of artillery fire seen in the history of the world.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

The Norwegian Government has protested to the British Government against the alleged capture of a German steamer within territorial waters.

BUSINESS MEN'S WEEK.

A MOST AUSPICIOUS START.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

The Business Men's Week started most auspiciously. Six tanks are working in London. Tremendous interest is being taken in the city tank which opened with a million pounds subscription by a London bank. The National Debt Commissioners subscribed £2,500,000 and two shipping firms a million eac. A Cardiff milling firm gave half-a-million and several leading shopkeepers have promised at least a week's takings.

The suburban tanks are the centres of liveliness. Mayors, wellknown writers, clergymen and entertainers are generously encouraging the contributors dwelling on the desirability of small subscriptions as much as of big ones.

THE PRESS ACT.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Press Association of India will be held at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street at 6-30 on Thursday evening next the 7th instant, to protest against the continuance of the Press Act of 1910 on the Statute Book and the manner in which its provision are enforced. Mrs. Besanat will attend the meeting and will be among the speakers.

BATTLE OF CAMBRAI.

GENERAL HAIG'S DESPATCH.

DETAILS OF ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 5.

Field-Marshal Haig in a dispatch dealing with the Battle of Cambrai mentions that it was proposed to stop the attack forty-eight hours after the commencement or sooner if the results did not justify its continuance.

Dealing with the reasons for continuing after the expiry of this period Field-Marshal Haig states that the positions captured north of Flesquieres were completely commanded by the Bourlon Ridge and must have been abandoned unless the ridge was gained. On the other hand the enemy showed signs of withdrawing and the loss of the ridge would probably have caused the Germans to abandon the carefully prepared defence systems for a considerable distance northward. The enemy was not yet too strong in the Bourlon region to be overcome by the numbers at Field-Marshal Haig's disposal and an additional and more important argument for continuing the attack was the enemy offensive in Italy. Moreover two divisions under orders for Italy were placed at Field-Marshal Haig's disposal and therefore the prospect of securing Bourlon seemed good.

SWIFTNESS OF ENEMY ADVANCE.

Dealing with the enemy counter-attack on November 30th Field-Marshal Haig says that at the northern end of the Bonavis Ridge and in the Gonnelieu sector the swiftness of the enemy's advance after the opening bombardment appears to have overwhelmed our troops both in line and in immediate support almost before they realised that an attack had begun. The nature of the bombardment contributed to the success of the enemy's plans. No steadily advancing barrage gave a warning of the approach of the German assault columns whose secret assembly was assisted by the formation of a ground and the morning mist. It was only when the attack was upon them that a great number of low-flying German aeroplanes rained machinegun fire upon our infantry while the extensive use of smokeshells and bombs made it most difficult for our troops to see what happened in the other parts of the battle-field. "There is little doubt that although the attack was expected generally yet in these areas of battle the assault effected a local surprise."

Field-Marshal Haig says that the greatest credit is due to the troops at Masnieres Dourlon and Moeuvres for their very gallant service on this day and their steady courage and staunchness saved the possible serious consequences.

Dealing with the results of the battle Field-Marshal Haig says:—"There is little doubt that it was of considerable indirect assistance to the Allied forces in Italy. Large demands were made upon the available German reserves at a time when a great concentration of German divisions was still being maintained in the Flanders. There is evidence that the German divisions intended for the Italian theatre were diverted to Cambrai and it is probable that further concentration of German forces against Italy was frustrated at the most critical period when the Italians were making their first stand on the Piave. The partial success of the enemy's attack may be taken to show that the garrison on this front was insufficient either owing to want of numbers, lack of training or exhaustion from previous fighting."

ENEMY PLANS FOILED.

Field-Marshal Haig emphasises that the captured maps and orders prove that enemy aimed at far greater results than he achieved. Three convergent attacks were to be made on a salient formed by the British advance, two of which were delivered approximately simultaneously near Gonnelieu followed by a still more powerful attack at Bourlon. The objectives of these attacks extended to the high ground at Beaucamp and Trescault and the enemy hoped to capture or destroy the whole of the British forces in the Cambrai salient. This bold and ambitious plan was foiled on a greater part of the front by the splendid defence of the British divisions engaged. Though the defence temporarily broke down in one area the recovery made by the weak forces still left and those within immediate reach was most praiseworthy.

After paying a tribute to the way in which General Byng conducted the operations Field-Marshal Haig states that the great offensive value of the tanks was conclusively proved and in view of this experience the enemy may well hesitate to deplete any portion of his front in order to free troops for decisive action elsewhere.

FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY RAIDS AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

ASSAILANTS DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 5.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—There was lively artillery activity during night time in the regions of Beaumont and Bezonvaux and also at Bandesapt and east of Hargetzen in Upper Alsace. Following bombardments the enemy attempted several raids in the region of Parroy Forest and in the direction of Neuviller in Lorraine. Our fire dispersed the assailants.

A lively engagement occurred in the region of Bures in which the enemy was repulsed with appreciable losses. The enemy was unsuccessful also in the direction of Veho. We took prisoners.

SUCCESS OF FRENCH COUPDE MAIN E. OF MEUSE.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Revd. 4-30 p.m. Mar. 5.

To-night's French communiqué says: East of the Meuse we carried out an extensive coup-de-main in the snowstorm, penetrating to the fourth enemy line on a front of 1200 metres, reaching a depth of 600 metres at certain points. While the coup-de-main was in progress, the enemy made a counter-attack on the left flank which was repulsed after sharp fighting in which the enemy sustained important losses; 150 prisoners have at present been counted. Our losses were extremely light.

An enemy coup-de-main north-west of Bezonvaux broke down under our fire. An enemy attempt against the trenches east of Largitzen was stopped.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE IN FRANCE,

CONSTRUCTION COSTING 25 MILLION DOLLARS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 12 midnight Mar. 5.

The United States War Department announces the establishment of a large ordnance base in France. The construction will cost twenty-five million dollars. The base will comprise twenty large storehouses, twelve large workshops and a hundred smaller shops and magazines. It will require 450 officers and 16,000 men to maintain. Its construction began several weeks ago after a great part of the material and equipment had arrived in France.

The War Department has asked the Congress for a further four hundred and fifty million dollars for the aircraft programme in addition to the six hundred and forty millions already authorised.

ARGENTINE INTERNATIONAL, POLICY.

TO BE CONDUCTED IN FAVOUR OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, Mar. 5.
Recd. 12 midnight Mar. 5.

The "El Diario" states that President Irigoyin has resolved to conduct the Argentine international policy still more in favour of the Allies, devoting the available resources to their support.

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

300 YARDS ON A FRONTAGE OF 12 MILES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

A Palestine official communiqué says: We have advanced northwards to the maximum depth of 3,000 yards on a frontage of twelve miles astride and westward of the Jerusalem-Nablus road with little opposition.

CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRATIC PEACE.

NECESSITY FOR REPARATION.

MR. HENDERSON AT EAST HAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

Speaking at East Ham Mr. Henderson advocated that the Allies should restate their joint war aims which should be consistent with the high ideals for which we entered the war. British Labour was of opinion that the war should continue only as long as was necessary to secure world peace. This meant the destruction of militarism everywhere and an honourable and democratic peace based on international justice and enemy compliance with indispensable political and military conditions to ensure that peace should be permanent.

Mr. Henderson emphasised the necessity for reparation and said that a league of nations for the settlement of all international disputes was indispensable. He advocated doing everything to encourage German Socialists to throw off the yoke of autocracy and militarism as the length of the war largely depended on that, but German treatment of Russia made peace by conciliation much more remote.

RATIFICATION OF RUSSIAN PEACE TREATY.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SOVIETS CONVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Mar. 5.

The Central Executive Committee proclaims that within a fortnight the peace treaty must be definitely ratified by both sides but since some of the Soviets favour peace at any price and others are ready to raise the masses against German Imperialism it is urgent to convoke an extraordinary assembling of the Soviets to settle the question. The meeting has been fixed for the 12th instant at Moscow.

KAISER ON RUSSIAN PEACE.

"GERMAN BLOOD AND KULTUR ARE SAVED,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 4.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Mar. 5.

The Kaiser has telegraphed to Hertling:—"The German sword wielded by the great army leaders has brought peace with the Russia. It specially satisfies me that German blood and German kultur are saved."

TURKEY AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

A telegram from Constantinople says that the Grand Vizier has gone to Bukharest to participate in peace negotiations.

ROUMANIA AND CENTRAL POWERS.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO OPEN SHORTLY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JASSY, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12 midnight Mar. 5.

The Roumanian Grown Council, the King presiding, decided to reply to the enemy ultimatum received on March 1st that Roumania had decided to enter on peace negotiations with the Central Powers. Negotiations will open shortly at Bukharest.

RUSSIANS TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.

KRYLENKO ORDERS THEM TO REMAIN IN PRESENT POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

A wireless Russian official message says: M. Krylenko has ordered Russians to cease hostilities but to remain in their present positions.

S. AFRICAN DIAMOND OUTPUT.

INCREASED PRODUCTION IN 1917.

SALES VALUED AT £6,170,906

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, Mar. 2.
Recd. 12 midnight Mar. 5.

The South African diamond output last year amounted to 2,902,416 carats valued at £7,713,810. The sales totalled 2,416,209 carats valued at £6,170,906. The production increased by 5,56,086 carats and sales by 124,253 carats as compared with 1916.

ALLIED DIPLOMATS IN PETROGRAD.

SUBJECTED TO INDIGNITIES BEFORE DEPARTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Mar. 5.

Telegrams from Petrograd state that the Allied diplomatists were subjected to numerous indignities prior to their departure. They were detained for hours at a station while their papers were minutely scrutinised and several persons including the Allied officers intending to accompany them were obliged to remain behind, the authorities maintaining that the train was strictly reserved for the diplomatists. The Italian Ambassador was not allowed to leave on the pretext that he endeavoured to smuggle persons who were not members of the Embassy among the staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT PETROGRAD.

ARRIVES AT HELSINGFORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

Reuter learns that the staff of the British Embassy in Petrograd has arrived at Helsingfors.

JAPAN'S SIBERIAN MOVE.

AN INSPIRED PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

German political circles are greatly agitated over the reports regarding Japan's Siberian move. An inspired press comment states that Germany will not fight in Siberia but if the Japanese attempt to rob Germany of the profits of her peace with Russia Germany will quickly reply. Germany will only help Russia against Japan, if Russia asks her and then on her own terms.

OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT.

SAMPLES OF ENEMY GOODS FOR EXHIBITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Mar. 5.

The Foreign Samples Department of the Overseas Trade Department has opened a remarkable exhibition in London of over 15,000 smaples of enemy goods which have been collected since the war with the object of showing the British manufacturer the exact nature of the enemy trade to the various parts of the Empire and other countries. The department has secured the prices, terms of credit names of importers and a vast quantity of most valuable information. The exhibition has just returned from a tour of Britain and also from a visit to Canada during which it was visited by 15,000 actual manufacturers. The exhibition gives the manufacturers every facility to make the closest study of the exhibits. They are allowed to remove them in order personally to inspect them and confer with workmen.

An official of the Department said:—We hope to make the Hun businessman sorry he ever embarked on the war. The markets represented by the samples include practically every part of the Empire and also North Africa, China and Siam. In forming the collection every assistance has been received from the consular officers and the dominion and colonial Governments. Great efforts are being made to keep the samples thoroughly up-to-date. A large collection is now en route from Dutch East Indies.

LATEST CABLES.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PROMOTION

TO BE NAVAL LIEUTENANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

Prince Albert has been promoted to be Naval Lieutenant.

SURGEON-GENERAL KEOGH.

CREATED COMPANION OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

Surgeon-General Keogh has been created Companion of Honour.

IRISH UNIONIST PARTY.

SIR E. CARSON RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

Sir Edward Carson has been re-elected chairman of the Irish Unionist Party.

FEDERAL SYSTEM IN UNITED KINGDOM.

PROJECT ON FOOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that an effort is being made to interest Members of Parliament in the project to establish a federal system in the United Kingdom in the event of the failure of the Irish Convention.

IRISH CONVENTION REPORT.

LIKELY TO BE ISSUED NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

The "Daily News" states that the report of the Irish Convention may be issued next week together with Government's proposals for settlement. It is hoped that they will create an atmosphere favourable to compromise settlement.

NORWAY AND GREAT BRITAIN

SHIPPING CONTROVERSIES SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that shipping controversies between Norway and Great Britain have been settled and that an agreement has been reached between Norway and the United States on various outstanding questions.

DEATH OF MR. D. MACKINNON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

The death is announced of Mr. Duncan Mackinnon, a former Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

LIQUIDATION OF PIONEER INVESTMET COMPANY.

JUDGE ON SCHEME OF COMPROMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 5.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Broadway has pronounced orders in the arrangements made by the liquidators of the Peoples Bank in regard to the Pioneer Investment Co., a concern started by Mr. Harkishen Lal, for acquisition of shares in other concerns. At the time of the banking crisis, it may be remembered, criticism was made that by means of this company its managing director, Mr. Harkishen Lal, was able to obtain for himself a preponderating voice in the affairs of other concerns. At the time of liquidation the Pioneer Investment Co., was indebted to the Peoples Bank to the extent of over nine lakhs secured by pronotes and shares held by it, and also to the Amritsar Bank and the Bharat Insurance Co., (both under Mr. Harkishen Lal's directorate) to the extent of about rupees one lakh and a half. The liquidators of the Peoples Bank discharged the debt due from the Pioneer Investment Co., to the Bharat Insurance Company, thereby releasing the lien of the latter company upon its own shares held by the Investment Co.

This arrangement Mr. Justice Broadway found to be beneficial to the Peoples Bank, but as to another arrangement by which the liquidators paid certain unsecured and outside creditors by the sale of shares of the Bharat Insurance Co., thus released, and of other concerns, his Lordship after a careful consideration did not find any force in the argument advanced by the liquidator's counsel that the so-called elimination of these creditors, who might prove a menace to a successful scheme of liquidation, was a gain to the Peoples Bank and held there was no justification for the course adopted by which the unsecured outside creditors had been given a preferential treatment of an unwarranted character and accordingly set aside the compromise recalling the order sanctioning the arrangement of Mr. Barron, the Additional Judge, under Section 151 C.P.C., and directed the liquidators to recover the shares of the Bharat Insurance Co., or their value. His Lordship did not, however, grant the prayer of an objecting creditor for the liquidation of the Pioneer Investment Co.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FORMATION OF CIVIL MEDICAL SERVICE.

MR. SASTRI'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 5.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir George Lowndes presiding. Col. A. J. Ceruana was sworn in as a new member.

After questions Sir William Meyer presented the Select Committee's report on the Income-Tax Amendment Bill. In the course of the report it was stated that the Select Committee have met the main criticism of the commercial community by providing that the tax shall be levied in each year in respect of the taxable income of that year, the assessment being made in the first place on the basis of the previous year's income, while there will be a subsequent adjustment when the actual income of the year becomes known. On the other hand, as regards the principle of clause 4 by which agricultural income is taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the rate on other chargeable income, the Committee have resolved by a majority that such an arrangement is a necessity if graduated income is to be collected on an equitable basis. They recommend however that the income-tax should not be levied unless the taxable income of an assessee by itself amounts to Rs. 1,000 or over. They have also provided that in determining the basis on which the net agricultural income shall be arrived at, the basis provided by the law of the province for the purpose of a cess on land, shall, where such a provision exists, be left to be dealt with by the rules they make. There are a number of minor alterations on other points, but the Committee do not consider that the Bill has been so altered to require republication.

METHODS OF ASSESSMENT EXPLAINED.

Mr. Sitanath Ray, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and Sardar Sundersing Majithia signed the report of the Income-Tax Select Committee, subject to the provision that they took strong exception to the latter part of clause 4 (1) providing that agricultural income should be taken into account in assessing the amount of income-tax.

Sir William Meyer said it was not usual to make a speech in presenting a Select Committee's report, but he would just make one or two observations. The Select Committee considered all suggestions about assessing actual income. There will be a provisional assessment, and then on the assessee producing the actual accounts the final assessment will be made, and the excess if any returned to the assessee. Sir William Meyer read a letter from a gentleman in Bengal. He said that in constructing the Sara Bridge, huge contracts were given to up-countrymen who made profits and went away and could not be assessed. That showed the necessity of a revision of the present practice. For the sake of simplicity the provisional assessment would not be made in the case of small traders who would be assessed summarily. The Bill would be taken into consideration on 14th March.

On Sir William Vincent's motion the Select Committee's report on the Cinema Bill was taken into consideration. He said the report was unanimous. He expected the Bill would come into operation in July.

Mr. Ranga Swami Ayyangar in moving the amendment standing in his name, said the Bill was giving a blank cheque to the executive. There was not a word in the Bill to show what was to be considered objectionable. So unless his amendment was accepted, it would operate harshly.

CINEMA BILL AMENDMENT LOST.

Sir William Vincent replying said the Bill was carefully considered by the Select Committee. If the amendment was accepted it would impair the utility of the Bill. He reminded that the Board which would be the final authority would not consist of one man, but contain a strong body of non-officials. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Khaparde in moving his amendment said he looked upon the Bill as putting limitations on public liberty. He quoted the remarks of one of the judges who said the law was unnecessary. The Bill was something like a preventive act and was not properly defined. He strongly maintained that appeals from the decisions of the Board should lie with the High Court.

Sir William Vincent said, whether a film was suitable or not was scarcely a matter of judicial decision. The judges would not have the materials before them to guide them in their decisions. They would also not be willing to undertake it. There was absolutely no curtailment of public liberty. The fears of the mover were somewhat exaggerated. The final authority was the local Government and not the High Court. The amendment was put to a vote and negatived.

His second amendment was also lost.

Sir William Vincent then moved that the Cinema Bill as amended be passed. The motion was agreed to.

SUBJECTS FOR I. C. S.

Mr. Sastri moved that Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Indian history be included among the subjects for the I.C.S. examination. He said the first two subjects were already so included, but the Public Services Commission had framed a syllabus in which they found no place. This recommendation should not be accepted. The recommendations of the Commission regarding lower age limits and compulsory education in Great Britain for three years for all candidates for the I.C.S., if accepted, would practically make the success for Indians almost impossible. The Commission should not, therefore, have excluded the subjects which Indians have greater facility for learning. Besides, the exclusion was against weighty evidence tendered. Indians were, on the contrary, in favour of adding Persian and Indian history to the subjects for examination in order that Indians may have a better chance of success. It may be said that the syllabus for the I.C.S. examination was modelled on the curricula of English Universities to test the qualifications of English candidates, but the acceptance of the resolution would not mean compelling any English student to take up Persian or Indian history. No one need take them up if he had no taste for them, but Indian students should be allowed to take them up.

"PROTEST AGAINST COUNSEL OF DESPAIR."

Sir James Walker said he regarded the resolution as a protest against the counsel of despair regarding the Public Services Commission. The Public Services Commission laid down that the competitive examination for the civil service was open to all irrespective of caste or creed. He did not understand why two most important subjects widely read in India should be struck out. He held Indian recruits should enter by the same portal as British recruits which was the front door of open competition. He strongly supported the resolution.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, in supporting the resolution wished the mover had made its terms more wide. Subjects like Economics, Modern History etc., ought to have been included in the resolution. Was it possible, he asked, to get into the skins of the people without knowing their language? Sympathy was also not possible.

Dr. Sapru strongly supported the resolution which, he thought, was eminently fair and just.

Mr. Walsh (Behar) supporting the resolution said it was only fair that Indian students should be given the advantage of being examined in their own language. It would be advantageous both to Englishmen and Indians to know the classical languages of the country.

Mr. Ayyangar also supported the resolution.

Mr. Sarma acknowledged the sympathetic attitude of Sir James Walker and Mr. Walsh and said he hoped the recommendation of the Public Services Commission would not be accepted by the Government of India.

Mr. Shafi associated himself whole-heartedly with Mr. Sastri.

"NOT VERY CONVINCING."

Sir James DuBoulay said the two reasons advanced during the debate were not very convincing. The first was the argument of Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee that Sanskrit helped a young civilian to enter into conversation with people with whom he came into contact. The other was that advanced by Mr. Ayyangar that the study of Sanskrit reduced the animalism of man. As for Persian, whatever reasons there were for its omission from the syllabus of the civil service, there was hardly any reason for its continuance. Government would leave the question an open one and let the Secretary of State know the views expressed in the Council that day.

Sir D. E. Wacha thought it would be inadvisable in this practical age to have Greek, Latin, Arabic, Sanskrit as subjects of examination. That would not increase the efficiency of officers. He was for abolishing all classical languages from the syllabus of the Civil Service.

Mr. Jinnah said having regard to the advantages which English boys derived from the educational system in their country, it was only fair that Indian boys who were educated in India should be given the same facilities for competing for the civil service. They should be given the benefit of having their own classics.

Pandit Malaviya pointed out the advantages of learning the classics and disagreed with Sir Dinshaw Wacha that they should be abolished.

After Mr. Sastri replied the resolution was put and carried.

INDIAN ARMY ACT.

Major-General Bingley introduced a bill to amend the Indian Army Act 1911. He said the scope of the bill was fully explained in the statement of objects and reasons. The changes proposed were meant to bring the Indian Army Act into line with the English Act for the better administration of the Army when it was employed outside the border of India. He explained the several clauses regarding discipline, punishment, etc. He said the present war brought home the necessity of amending the Indian Army Act. The word "Indian" should henceforth be substituted for the word "native." Although the alteration was formal it was done in accordance with popular sentiment. The bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, Captain Ajab Khan, Colonel Aplin, Colonel A. J. Camana and the mover to report by the 13th March.

INDIGO CESS BILL.

Sir Claude Hill moved that the Indigo Cess Bill be taken into consideration. He said no criticism had been received so far except in an article in the paper called "Young India" to which he replied briefly. The bill was considered and passed.

On the motion of Sir William Meyer the Indian Coinage Act Amendment Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

Sir Hamilton Grant moved the Aden Criminal Justice Bill be taken into consideration and passed. The motion was agreed to.

CIVIL MEDICAL SERVICE.

When the Council met again after lunch Mr. Sastri moved that a Civil Medical Service should be constituted which should be wholly independent of the medical organisation of the Indian Army and contain all higher medical posts, that it should be recruited from civil medical officers and that the salaries of the I.M.S. officers should not be enhanced as recommended by the Public Services Commission. He also asked that military assistant surgeons should not be given preference over civil assistant surgeons.

Mr. Sastri said the entire number of the I.M.S. officers was 772. Of these 475 or 62 per cent. constituted the war reserve. They and military assistant surgeons occupied 87 per cent. of the superior civil medical posts. Professors, chemical examiners, bacteriologists, superior sanitary and plague officers, officers of sanitary departments were to an overwhelming extent drawn from the I.M.S. Out of 285 civil surgeoncies 192 were occupied by the I.M.S. men, 47 by military assistant surgeons and only 46 by civil medical officers. The medical department was thus completely in the hands of the military. Mr. Sastri quoted passages from evidence given by Dr. Bahadurji before the Welby Commission showing that in the past both the Bengal and Madras Governments were of the views that if the I.M.S. was to be primarily civil, there was no reason for making it military. He added that in 1903 the Bombay Government asked for the creation of a separate civil medical service. It may be said that if the I.M.S. men were not employed on civil duties what would happen to war reserve? He said he would suggest that all medical officers should receive military training when they join the medical department and be under the obligation to render field service, though he did not believe compulsion would be necessary. The Director-General of the I.M.S. himself, he hoped, would recognise that the medical profession has been responsive to the calls made on it.

SCHEME ACCEPTABLE TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

He had taken pains to ascertain that such a scheme would be acceptable to Indian medical students. Medical work should not be disorganised during the war. In particular, scientific and professorial posts should be given to civil officers. It is true that the I.M.S. is declining in popularity, because I.M.S. officers apprehend that in future they may have to serve under Indians, but Mr. Sastri showed by quoting from the evidence given by an English witness before the Public Services Commission that the unpopularity of the I.M.S. was due to the fact that military men on leave in England had been busy advocating the boycott of the service in consequence of the dissatisfaction with Lord Morley's orders. As for increase of pay, it was not necessary. If private practitioners were allowed hospital practice, men would be forthcoming in India whose services would be very useful to the Government, but the Government declined to adopt this measure on the insufficient ground that it would not be able to exercise proper control over honorary officers. Military assistant surgeons are men inferior in qualifications. Civil assistant surgeons get as good training as is obtainable anywhere in the United Kingdom, but they are treated unfairly. The Public Services Commission referring to military assistant surgeons protested feebly. It was regrettable that districts were in charge of officers, who will not be allowed to practise in Great Britain. Lord Crewe had also drawn the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of improving the position of civil assistant surgeons. The Government of India, however, said that military assistant surgeons though of inferior educational qualifications were men of character and administrative capacity. They were recruited entirely from Europeans and Anglo-Indians. 47 civil surgeoncies were open to 98 military assistant surgeons in civil employ, but only 46 such posts were open to 776 civil medical officers. The Government of India had recently decided to improve the training of military assistant surgeons. When this had been done the position might be reconsidered.

WOULD EUROPEAN FAMILIES SUFFER?

Mr. Sastri said, it was said that European families would suffer great inconvenience if European officers were replaced by Indians, but they could not take that seriously or regard that argument as valid. He concluded by saying that he was not against the employment of European doctors nor even against the employment in the Indian Medical Service of men on civil duties, but, if the latter joined the civil medical service they should be on the same footing as assistant surgeons to begin with, just as members of the I.C.S. were drafted into the Finance Department under conditions which apply to other officers.

He paid a tribute to the work done by the I.M.S. officers, but he was against the continuance of the present system as it kept the children of the soil out of their rightful place and tended to check the growth of an independent medical profession.

Mr. Sarma said in spite of the lessons of the war the time had come for the separation of the two branches of the medical service in the interest of efficiency of the Military Department. This separation was urgent. The arguments which were advanced in 1910, had lost their import in the war.

GOVERNMENT POSITION.

Surgeon-General Edwards prefaced his remarks by saying that the resolution was tantamount to the abolition of the distinguished service to which he belonged. He next dwelt at length on the magnificent work done by officers of the Indian Medical Service in the domain of research and in successfully combating deadly diseases. He doubted whether the work carried out by these officers, could be done by the service which the mover wanted to create.

After dealing with the educational work done by the Indian Medical Service men he said, if men of the calibre of the present professors could be persuaded to come to India they would have to be paid from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 a month and even then they would not have that intimate knowledge of Eastern diseases. Continuing, he said, it would be a shortsighted policy to cut India adrift from intimate medical contact with progressive Western countries. He was strongly in favour of the creation of a provincial medical service. He was for removing the old-fashioned name of assistant surgeon and the hideous name of sub-assistant surgeons should be forgotten. Referring to the military portion, he said the war had taught them that the reserve was not unnecessary, but that it was vital. Not that it was too large or over-trained in purely military matters, but that it was too small and under-trained. He concluded by saying that the Government of India had under consideration the complete reorganisation of both the services and was not prepared to make any definite pronouncement of the policy at the present moment.

Mr. Shukul strongly supported the resolution.

Dr. Sapru said the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the Medical Service should not be taken as final. The services must not be looked upon from the point of view of vested interest.

SIR W. VINCENT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir William Vincent associated with the mover in lamenting the death of Sir Pardey Lukis. He said every service in the country had been sacrificed to the interest of military requirements and it would not be prudent to make sweeping changes during the war. He dwelt on the meritorious services rendered by civil assistant surgeons during the war and the question raised by the mover, should not be discussed at the present stage. It was premature for the Government to accept the resolution. The Government had not made up its mind on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. He opposed the resolution.

Pandit Malaviya said the members of the Indian Medical Service should look at the question from the Indian point of view. He thought the civil medical service as proposed in the resolution should be utilised also for the purposes of the war reserve. The Army should not dominate the medical service.

Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea associated with the observation that India had lost a real friend in Sir Pardey Lukis. He was fully conscious of the admirable services rendered to India by members of the Indian Medical Service, but that was hardly any reason why the question raised in the resolution, should not be looked at from a wider standpoint. The civil service did admirable work, in the past, but was the condition the same to-day? Times were changing and they must take note of the fact that the Government was not moving with the spirit of the times.

MR. SASTRI'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate the Hon. Mr. Sastri said it had been asserted that Indians could gain admission freely into the I.M.S. Till 1913 there were only 54 Indians in it. Recently their number had increased to 77, but it was now being suggested that Indian candidates should be compelled to live in England for a year or two, although Indians were finding it difficult to gain admission into medical schools. It was said the emoluments of the I.M.S. were low for first class men, but all the members of the service were not first class men. Again there is no doubt that the I.M.S. had done good work, but is there any reason to believe that civil medical officers would not have done as well, if opportunities had been given them? The argument of war reserve had been often employed, but the Government of India themselves admitted in 1908 that one-third of the I.M.S. men in civil employ were not needed for war reserves and that they could be replaced by civil medical officers. Every service exaggerates, its services perhaps, it would not be worth its salt if it did not do so, but the Government of India should not be wedded to any particular interest. It was specially disappointing that military assistant surgeons would still be given preference over civil assistant surgeons. One would have thought attention had only to be drawn to the unfair treatment given to the latter for things to be improved, but he was mistaken.

Mr. Sastri in conclusion dwelt with great force on the necessity for Indianisation of services. The Government of India must shake off the inconvenient traditions which they had inherited. They must look at things impartially, honestly and from the point of view of the inhabitants of this country. Things were changing and they could not allow themselves to be relegated permanently to subordinate positions.

The resolution was put to the Council and rejected by 38 votes to 15.

The Council adjourned till the 8th instant at 5-50 p.m.

ANWERS TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Questions asked at the Imperial Legislative Council here to-day, by the members mentioned elicited from Government the following information:—In reply to Nawab Ali Chaudhuri it was stated "that the Government of India are at present considering in consultation with local Governments proposals for filling the existing vacancies in the Indian Educational Service by promotion from the Provincial Educational Service, or if suitable officers are not available in that service, then by Indians who are candidates for the service."

In reply to the Raja of Mahmudabad and Messrs. K. Ganda, Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mir Asad Ali it was stated:

(1) "That in the opinion of the Government of India it is sufficient that the relatives of internees should be in possession of information about the latter, and that it would not be in the public interest that information as to their names and other particulars should be generally advertised.

(2) "That altogether 20 prisoners went on hunger strike. Three of them gave up the strike practically at once, and almost all the others have done so. Since they made no representation to Government each one of them was interviewed separately by the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, and by the Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Each of them stated definitely that he had no complaint to make regarding his treatment in jail, and that he struck solely as a protest against his incarceration. The strike was clearly the result of a combination and to break this combination, 14 prisoners were sent to other jails. The relatives of the prisoners were given every possible facility for seeing and reasoning with them whether at Alipur or elsewhere. Government do not propose to appoint a committee of enquiry into the matter."

Mr. Sastri elicited the reply "that the question of reserved railway saloons and carriages for high officials has been very carefully considered and the Government do not feel that it is desirable to go further in the direction of curtailing the use of facilities, which are not privileges, but which are provided in the interests of the public service."

In reply to Nawab Syed Ali Chaudhury it was stated "that the replies of all local Governments on the subject of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the Education department have not yet been received."

BENGAL HAT LOOTING CASES.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF TRIAL BY SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 5

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council three resolutions were moved asked that the accused in hat looting cases be tried by ordinary courts and not by special tribunals, that the defence of poor accused be undertaken by Government and a special officer be deputed to enquire into the allegations made against the police in connection with the disturbances of looting in hats and bazaars.

Sir Henry Wheeler made an important statement in refusing to accept all the three resolutions. He said towards the end of the last year and the beginning of this year there occurred a series of cases in which mobs looted hats and bazaars. The total number of such occurrences was one hundred and forty-eight of which thirty-eight were in the Presidency division, fifteen in Burdwan, twenty-eight in Dacca, sixteen in Chittagong and thirty-one in Rajshah. This was the situation that arose at a time when the rest of the Empire was in a state of war. This situation had a direct bearing on war and though to the best of their ability the Government attempted to meet it with the police, it extended wider and at one time it looked as if they would have to call help from outside which might have affected the military arrangement of the Government of India. That being the situation the primary requirement was the restoration of law and order and for this purpose special tribunals were appointed for the speedy trial of one thousand three hundred thirty-eight accused in hat looting cases. These tribunals were only trying more serious cases while other cases were before ordinary courts.

All the three resolutions were negatived.

In reply to a question regarding the possibilities of Chittagong as a ship-building centre Mr. Cowley said the whole question is being investigated at present by the Indian Munitions Board.

PLAGUE IN BAKARGANJ.

Mr. Moelley in reply to a question regarding plague in Bakarganj said an outbreak of plague occurred in the village of Rajihar in Goumadi thana of Bakarganj District. The disease first developed in a youth who had returned from Calcutta. The civil surgeon visited the village on 6th February and the District Magistrate on 8th February. The Magistrate arranged for a samll segregation camp outside of the village and for the despatch of certain necessaries from Barisal. A sub-assistant surgeon was sent from Barisal to attend specially the outbreak and the medical officer in charge of Gournadi Dispensary was ordered to devote himself to it. As soon also as intimation was received by the Sanitary Commissioner an officer with special experience of plague was immediately despatched to the village from Calcutta to investigate and report. Three cases of suspected plague also occurred in Barisal towards the end of January which appear to have had no connection with the cases at Rajihar. The statistics up to 28th February 1918, are attacks 31, deaths 30, 1 case cured. From 24th to 28th February there were no seizures and no deaths.

The draft financial statement of Bengal was introduced to-day. The opening balance of 1918-1919 is the closing balance of last year which is Rs. 3,79,02,000. Estimates for the year as provisionally approved by the Government of India adopt Rs. 6,96,34,000 receipts and Rs. 7,36,54,000 expenditure and a closing balance of Rs. 3,39,32,000. The Government of India have sanctioned a recurring assignment of five and a half lakhs of rupees for development of primary education. The estimate under transfer will stand at Rs. 7,67,000 and total provincial receipts at Rs. 6,96,34,000. In consequence of this assignment total charges for 1918-19 are raised to Rs. 7,36,54,000 but the closing balance will remain unchanged.

Various members introduced different heads of budget.

The Rangpur Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in the Komorepore hat looting case. Of the fifty-one accused placed on trial for dacoity twenty-nine are acquitted and the rest sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from two years to three months.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

ANNUAL SERVICE NOT TO BE CELEBRATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., March. 6.

The King has decided that the annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George shall not be held this year.

BHENDI BAZAR TRAGEDY.

CORONER ON DANGERS OF HEAVY LOADED TRAFFIC.

The City Coroner concluded the inquest yesterday into the death of Radhabai, a Hindu woman, aged 30, who was pinned between an iron beam and a labour cart and the wall of a bidee-shop at Bhendy Bazaar by the sudden swerving of the cart on the 25th ultimo. The driver of the cart Yeshwant Krishna was present at the enquiry.

Rooj Ratanji, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas said he obtained a pass from the Commissioner of Police to take the steel beams from Carnac Bunder to his office along Frere, Mazagon and Parel Roads. There was no permit to drive along Bhendy Bazaar Road, and the driver drove the cart there without permission, and there was no other attendant except that man.

CORONER'S SUGGESTION.

After some further evidence had been recorded, the Coroner, in summing up to the jury, said, from the point of view of public safety there were two points to be noted in the case. The dummy pedestrians had quite enough risks to run in the streets without these being unnecessarily increased. Orders had been disobeyed by the driver of the cart and he hoped the cart driver would be adequately dealt with elsewhere. With such a load, 38 feet long, the slightest swerving of the bullocks for any reason, would cause the ends of the beams to move through a comparatively wide area, while the driver, as was the custom of these people, drove light-heartedly on his way, unconscious and indeed careless of the havoc, risk and alarm he might be causing to everything and everyone within reach. He, therefore, suggested that a strong rider be added to the verdict of the jury to the effect that Police regulations should be stricter, and that attendants should be compulsory.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury then returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been struck by the forward end of a steel girder 38 feet long, borne, contrary to regulations, along Bhendi Bazaar Road, on a cart driven by Yeshwant Krishna.

The jury were of the opinion that Police regulations dealing with the conveyance of such unwieldy articles through the city streets should be more strict and that attendants, besides the driver, should accompany such loads.

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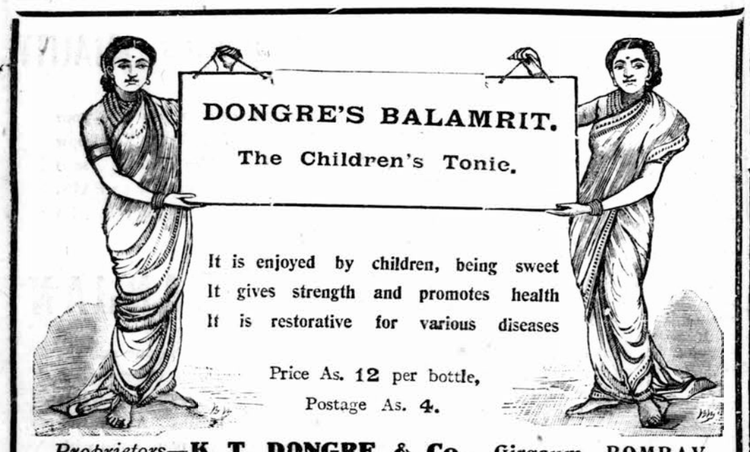
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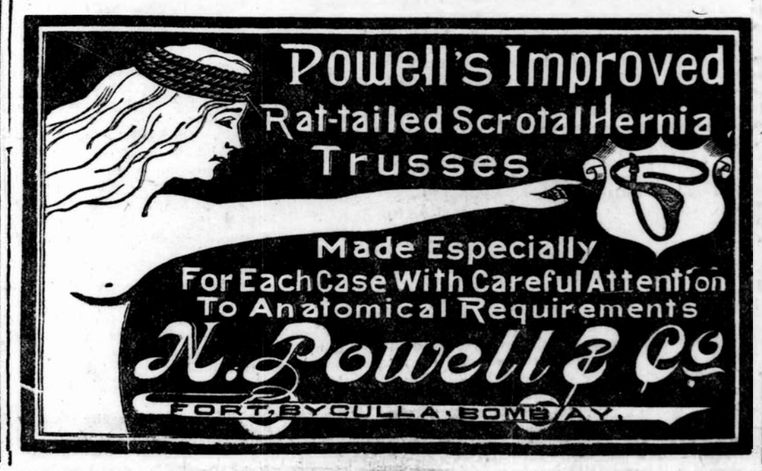

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SERIAL STORY.

WAS SHE JUSTIFIED?*

BY MRS. WELLESLEY-SMITH.

Special for "The Bombay Chronicle."

CHAPTER XXV.

THE FIRE.

Police constable D.920 was sleepy. As he patrolled his beat he yawned drearily. Nothing ever happened at Anerley, and being young and ardent, he craved for the excitement and variety he was convinced were to be found in London for the members of the police force more fortunate than himself.

Everything was very quiet. The inhabitants of the small cottages across the waste were all fast asleep. In the uncertain light the patch of bare ground looked almost attractive.

"Give me streets—and plenty of life, the constable muttered, as he came to a halt and yawned again. "'Allo!—What's that now?" He cocked his helmeted head and listened intently, hungry for action and possible distinction to follow.

Was it a faint cry or only the creak of some gate?

He marched out into the middle of the road, and stared round.

Into the dark sky shot suddenly a pillar of scarlet fire and smoke—showing clearly above the thick trees.

"Old Tower 'Ouse," the constable muttered, "or I'm a Dutchman."

He rushed towards a fire alarm, which fortunately chanced to be within a couple of hundred yards of where he stood, and smashing the glass, pulled it vigorously, then, blowing his whistle, made towards the "Old Tower House," to be brought up short by the locked garden gate. He could hear the roar of the flames now, and above them at intervals unmistakable cries for help.

"They'll be burnt to cinders while I'm stuck 'ere 'elpless," the man said, shaking the gate frantically. "Hang it—" He lurched forward and almost fell on his nose as, with surprising suddeness, the iron-studded door was flung open and a tall man cannoned violently into him.

"It's all right, sir—I've rung for the ingine and escape," D.920 said, groping for his helmet which lay on the ground. "Saw the flames from over there—well alight, sir—I'm afraid."

"Ah!—a constable, that's all rght, officer," the other man returned. "I'm afraid the old house is done for—luckily there isn't a soul in it."

"Thought I 'eard a cry," the officer of the law returned doubtfully.

"It didn't come from here then," was the determined answer.

It dawned suddenly on the constable that the speaker was surely intentionally blocking his way into the garden. He stood determinedly in the doorway, and made no effort to allow him to pass.

D.920 hesitated.

"We may be able to save something—pictures, perhaps," he hazarded practically.

"The place is practically empty—what there is is not worth troubling about."

"Help!—help!"

The wind carried the cry quite clearly and unmistakably.

"Listen to that!" cried the constable. "You're making a mistake, sir."

"I'm making no mistake," snarled the other. "Stand back!"

The mask was off now. D.920 realised that he was for once "up against it," that behind it was mystery and perhaps worse.

"Stand aside," he said. "There's someone in need of 'elp."

"Never!"

Boxing is a useful art. D.920 for a moment stood still, then his hand shot out like lightning, the man in the doorway choked over the teeth so suddenly knocked down his throat. Before he could recover himself, he received a right hander full on the point, and further proceedings interested him no more, as he sank in a huddled heap among the nettles that choked the doorway.

"Serve 'im right! Don't care if I get into a row," muttered the conqueror as he rushed towards the blazing house, hot foot.

On the roof he could distinguish two figgures gesticulating frantically, and turned cold and sick a he grasped the hideous fact that the man lying unconscious at the gate had deliberately meant to leave two fellow beings to so terrible a death.

He made a trumpet of his hands and bellowed that the fire escape was on its way, though it was easy to see that it would soon be too late, for the whole building was ablaze. Rescue in any other way was out of the question. D.920 was a man of resource. He rushed back to the gateway, to find that the victim of his skill in boxing was begining to recover. At the same minute the fire escape came rattling up, followed by the engine. Half a dozen policemen were on the spot. D.920 held a brief consultation with an inspector, and the still half dazed man in his uncomfortable bed of nettles was securely hand-cuffed before he recovered his senses, and left in charge of a couple of sturdy, blueclad guardians.

A huge crowd gathered as though by magic. Willing hands assisted the firemen—there was not a second to spare. Indeed, it was more than a little doubtful if the unfortunate pair on the roof could be saved. Amid the flames and smoke they waited, the man watching with strained attention the movements of those below. The woman's face was hidden in her hands, she appeared to be praying. The crowd held its breath as the firemen ran the escape against the house—was it long enough?

A cheer rang out as they were reassured on that point, followed by a groan and hisses.

"'E's coming first—the dirty sneak!"

"No, he ain't neither, he's only making sure it's all right. See—he's helping her in—Right-O—down she comes! 'Urry up! the roof's falling."

A mighty crash—a spurt of flame—the roof had gone, carrying with it a brave man. . . No, no—clinging like a monkey the frame of the escape, he could be seen, hanging between heaven and earth. At the very last moment he had flung himself forward. . . A breathless five minutes, and he was safe on the ground.

"Narrowest shave ever I see," the firemen muttered as they gathered round the bruised and blackened figures in the midst of them. With most of his hair scorched off his head, his clothes in rags, Mr. Augustus Brown was indeed a pitiable object. Janet Macdonald lay on the grass some little distance away, oblivious of everything—exhausted nature had claimed her revenge for the strain the girl had endured.

"Water!" Gus croaked, and drank eagerly and long.

"Are you hurt, sir?" a fireman asked.

"A bit burnt," he replied, wincing and biting his lips. "Where's the inspector?"

"He'll be here in a minute. There's a doctor here, sir—best let him have a look at you."

"Presently—presently!" Mr. Brown clutched desperately at his reeling thoughts, and fought against the pain of his burns.

"Dig," he said thickly to the amazed inspector, "over there saw him burying someone—"

Mists were gathering fast, he could hardly see—his hands and arms hurt excruciatingly. He pointed again.

"Dig!" he repeated—and collapsed into the outstretched arms of the firemen.

"Wandering," they murmured as the doctor came hurrying up.

D.920 was the only one present who thought otherwise.

"It's a rum go altogther," that astute officer ruminated. "There's something behind it all, and I jolly well shouldn't be surprised whatever turned up—that I shouldn't!"

"There'd be no harm in digging a bit," the badgered inspector, though scoffingly certain that Mr. Brown was wandering, greed to his junior's suggestion.

They both strolled over to the spot indicated and examined the ground.

"Humph!—better wait until things are a bit quieter."

Thus the inspector, viewing the freshly turned earth with a startled eye.

The fire was dying down, the streams of water directed on the ruins were doing their work. The police were resolutely clearing away the crowd. Janet and Mr Brown were being placed in hastily summoned ambulances.

Dawn was breaking and the rain falling heavily, when a small company of police gathered round a certain spot in the neglected grounds.

Hardly a word broke the regular sound of the spades turning the wet earth. The minutes lengthened into hours—day had fully arrived before an exclamation broke from one of the workers—the earth had yielded its grisly secret.

• • • • •

"It's as plain as the nose on my face!"

Detective Bramble's nasal organ was by no means his best feature, of which fact he was, perhaps mercifully, unaware, as he laid down the law.

"It's madness to think otherwise. Look at the facts—there's no getting over them. Nancy Chevenix did for Sholto Devane sure as sure—there's nothing missing the motive is complete. Bah! these meddling amatuers are never tired of trying to prove that black's white or the other way round,"—snorting, Mr. Bramble tapped his pipe on the heel of his boot.

"Now and again the amateur gets ahead of us," his companion observed. "Anyways, you've got to see if there's anything in the tale this chap Brown has got hold of."

"A waste of time any fool can see that there's no connection with the Chevenix murder and the discovery at the 'Old Tower House.' I'll grant you there's something behind this fire—Alwyn Vellacott's got his work cut out to get clear of it all. Queer thing he should lie to Constable Young like that—some private revenge, I expect."

"That's as may be!" His superior rose to indicate that the interview was over. "Lord Ardgowan seems to think this Mr. Brown's got hold of something. So off you go, Bramble."

Grumbling under his breath, the other man nodded.

"If Nancy Chevenix is innocent, then I'll eat my hat," he said, as he made the best of his way to the hospital where Augustus Brown was slowly recovering from the burns he had received.

The detective was ushered into the little man's presence by a white-capped nurse.

"Now perhaps you'll be more at rest," she said reprovingly. "Here is Mr. Bramble." She turned to the detective. "He's been worrying all the time to see you," she observed with a curious glance.

Mr. Bramble tried to hide the fact that he was flattered, and took a chair beside the narrow white bed.

"Miss Macdonald is still unconscious," the nurse volunteered. "Her sister arrives to-day. Now, I'll leave you for exactly half an hour—not a minute longer. Mr. Brown is not very strong yet."

"I'm all right," the bandaged figure on the bed declared.

Left alone, the detective bent over his companion.

"Want to tell me all about it?" he asked. "Fancied you saw Vellacott burying the woman we found, eh?"

"I did—it's only by chance I did not share her grave," Mr. Brown returned.

"Humph! rum affair all round." Bramble tapped his teeth with a pencil. "Go ahead," he added.

Mr. Brown turned the one eye he was able to use on the speaker.

"I don't mind telling you," he said, "that I shouldn't have called you in, if I wasn't a useless hulk. Time's too precious to waste, now Miss Chevenix—"

"Is safely under lock and key. They'll get that put through as quickly as possible, you may be sure. It's as simple as A.B.C.—facts are facts—there's no getting away from 'em' either."

"Some people can't see anything nearer than Africa," Gus declared. "You've made up your minds Miss Chevenix is the culprit."

"Of course she is!"

Suppose I tell you she isn't—what then?"

"I should say 'Prove it, my dear sir—prove it!'"

Mr. Brown waved a bandaged arm towards a small packet lying beside the bed.

"Hand it over," he directed. "I'm a bit awkward trussed up like this. Now open it for me."

Bramble, smiling and with the air of one humouring a sick child, obeyed.

"I suppose you'll get all the credit," Gus observed gloomily, "although I've done all the work. Miss Chevenix is as innocent as you are yourself—with your help I can prove it up to the hilt. Look here."

Bramble looked, and listened with all his ears to Mr. Brown's rapid words. His amazement increased as the amateur he despised talked on.

Suddenly Bramble rose to his feet in uncontrollable excitement.

"By heaven!" he cried. "Is it possible?"

CHAPTER XXVI.

A CONFESSION.

Lilla Dudley glanced up impatiently as the drawing-room door opened to admit her brother, smiling maliciously and waving an evening paper in his hand.

"Ah, Lilla,!—here's something that will interest you. Read it, and you'll see I was jolly well right after all. By George! won't old Tony be pleased! I think I'll run round and see him and offer my congratulations," he cried.

"What are you gabbling about?" demanded Lilla.

"Read the paper," Ward returned, as he departed as unceremoniously as he had appeared.

Miss Dudley picked it up, and her eyes fell on the big black headlines on the front page.

"Nancy Chevenix proved innocent! Discovery of the real culprit."

For a second she stared at the announcement unbelievingly, reading and re-rending it, then smoothing out the crumpled sheets with trembling hands, she read the closely printed and sensational paragraphs.

"In the annals of crime are records proving beyond all doubt that circumstantial evidence has been the means of more than once sending innocent people to the scaffold. Fresh in our reader's minds are the details of the murder of Sholto Devane some weeks ago in a back slum, with its amazing developments, and startling interruption to the marriage of one of our most prominent members of society—Lord Ardgowan."

Here followed a detailed account of the substitution of Gwendoling Bellairs for the real bride and the astonishing disappearance of Nancy Chevenix—and the apparent ease with which she had baffled the sleuth hounds of justice so entirely.

"There seemed no doubt," ran the paragraph, "but that this young and beautiful girl, the author of the most successful book of the year, was guilty of the crime traced so clearly to her. Passionately in love wit Lord Ardgowan, she sought the only means of freeing herself from the man she had good cause to hate and fear, who threatened to wreck her happiness completely. All England rang with the wildest surmises as to her dramatic disappearance."

Lilla read carefully and slowly the facts piled up against Nancy. In cold print it certainly looked black, indeed, the astute reporter had done the utmost with the material at his command.

"In spite of the mass of evidence against her," continued the report, "there were those who found it impossible to believe in her guilt—Lord Ardgowan—and a humble friend, in the person of Mr. Augustus Brown, who, we understand, from his earliest years, has made a study of detective work. Firmly convinced that Miss Chevenix was not guilty, this young man, in the intervals of arduous office work, devoted himself to proving his belief. Starting on the scene of the crime, step by step—inch by inch, he became possessed of facts that went to prove that Sholto Devane had met his death at other hands than those of Nancy Chevenix, the woman he had treated so badly. Temporarily incapacitated by an accident occurring during his researches, and aware of his inability to successfully carry this matter of moment out entirely alone, Mr. Augustus Brown called in the skilled aid of Detective Bramble, of Scotland Yard, who, from the first, has had charge of this interesting case, and we are now in a position to place the true state of affairs clearly and concisely before an astonished public. The threads of this complicated tangle are all unravelled, and it can only be a matter of certain formalities before Miss Chevenix will very shortly be free. The explanation lies in the following human story: Sholto Devane and Alwyn Vellacott were close chums at the same preparatory school, members of rich and influential families, they were then at Eton, and finally at Oxford together—inseparable friends, bent on extracting all possible enjoyment out of life, with a reputation for unsteadiness and wildness. Finally both Devane and Vellacott were sent down from the University in disgrace—and the two young men's subsequent career went from bad to worse, until it finally came to the inevitable split between them. Vellacott married a lovely but low—born girl, whose beauty had also attracted Sholto Devane. Barely a year later, Mrs. Vellacott eloped with her husband's chum, and from that day Vellacott swore to be revenged on the man who had so ill repaid their friendship.

"Events, however, forced Vellacott to go abroad hurriedly, and remain there, and many years passed, during which Sholto Devane, having long parted from Mrs. Vella-

(Continued on Page 10.)

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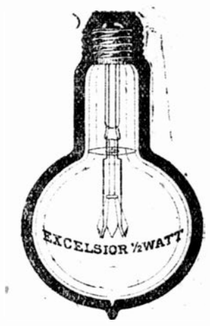

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WAS SHE JUSTIFIED ?

(Continued from Page 9.)

cott, married Miss Nancy Chevenix, a young girl living alone and earning her living by type-writing. When tired of his new fancy he brutally informed her that the ceremony was not legal, and they parted. Ultimately the girl received information of Mr. Devane's death, so, never questioning the truth of his statement, she kept her unfortunate experience a secret, and bravely determined to make a living by writing. Coming to the front of the literary world, she met and became engaged to Lord Ardgowan.

"On the eve of the marriage Devane once more appeared in her life—threatened to reveal everything to Lord Ardgowan, and, naturally fearing the result of these disclosures, the girl, driven into a corner, agreed to pay him the price he demanded for his silence—five hundred pounds—which she secretly took to 63, Paradise Court, to discover Sholto Devane done to death on the floor of his room. Terrified of consequences, she fled, leaving the money behind her,—a damning proof of her presence in those squalid lodgings."

Lilla put the paper down for a moment. There was no necessity to read details already familiar. "Her pretty face was very white—if Nancy were really innocent, would Anthony Ardgowan marry her?

Unable to answer this question, she resumed her reading.

"Investigations by Mr. Brown placed proof positive in his hands that Devane, while living at Rose Cottage, Pangbourne, received a letter from some unknown friend, warning him that A. V. (Alwyn Vellacott) was once more in England, and still bent on revenge, only too surely carried out to the bitter end on the very night Miss Chevenix brought the money to Paradise Court. Alwyn Vellacott kept his threat by stabbing his enemy to the heart with a stiletto. Lying now dying on a bed of agony, with a policeman keeping watch over him night and day, the victim of an attempt to elude his captors, Alwyn Vellacott has confessed to the crime—or rather—crimes, for in a fit of ungovernable passion he killed his sister, who all through his misspent life had remained true to him—helping him to the very verge of wrong-doing. Vellacott's story is best told in his own words, as follows:—

"'I tracked Sholto Devane to 63, Paradise Court, and on the night of the murder watched the landlady and her daughter go out, leaving the coast clear. My knock was answered by Devane himself. Devane, who was expecting Miss Chevenix, tried to bluff me, to dash into the street. I prevented him. We struggled—and I killed him as I always meant to do, stabbing him to his false and wicked heart. Barely was my revenge complete, than I heard someone calling out at the door, which I had left ajar. Darting into the bedroom next door, I hastily washed my hands and climbed out of the window, and dropping into the yard below, made good my escape.

"'Then I learned that arrest for Miss Chevenix was inevitable. Her father once did me a good turn, and I had no wish his daughter should suffer for my crime—if crime it can be called. After due thought, with the aid of my sister, I secured the services of Miss Bellairs to impersonate the bride, and literally spirited Miss Chevenix away at the very last moment and under the noses of half the detective force. We rented the "Old Tower House," Anerley, where she was safely and easily hidden for some weeks. I impressed upon her that the necessity to hide was merely temporary—proved to her that I, as an old and valued friend of her late father, was working on her behalf, for his sake, to prove her innocence. When the hue and cry died down a little, Miss Chevenix, on my suggestion, went to Ireland and took a situation in the depths of the country, disguised and under another name.

"'After she had gone, my sister, who had never before thwarted me, began to show signs of losing her nerve. As I wanted money, I had taken possession of the valuable pearls worn by Miss Chevenix the day of her escape, and gave them as usual to my sister to dispose of for our mutual benefit. To my horror she sold them to a Miss Janet Macdonald for a few shillings, and during my endeavours to regain them Miss Macdonald's suspicions were aroused and she threatened to interfere with my carefully laid and successful plans. A violent quarrel with my sister ended in her death. Horror-stricken at what I had done, I fled, and during my absence Miss Macdonald, finding her at the point of death, learnt enough to make herself dangerous. I need not enter into details how I brought the dead body of my unhappy sister to the "Old Tower House," and kidnapped Miss Macdonald as she was about to seek Lord Ardgowan to reveal all she knew, which in capable hands was quite sufficient to put the police on the right track. Very early I realised that Mr. Brown was a force to be reckoned with, and kept myself acquainted with his movements. Alarmed at the skill he showed in working things out, I tried to frighten him into giving it up, and then decided that my own safety depended on getting him out of the way. I trapped him into coming to the "Old Tower House" where my first attempt to get rid of him failed, and set fire to it, meaning thus to silence both him and Miss Macdonald for ever.'"

Vellacott's confession ended abruptly, and Lilla cast the paper away from her. She had been so absolutely certain that Nancy was guilty—and rejoiced exceedingly in her hard, worldly heart on learning of her arrest.

"To think that that odious little man, with the impossible waistcoats, should have been the means of finding out all this!" she muttered, beginning to pace the room restlessly. "He didn't look as though he had the brains. Will Tony marry her, in spite of everything?"

This was the question that many people asked each other during the days that followed, as they discussed the interesting facts of an amazing case. After all the necessary formalities had been gone through, Nancy, found herself free, with the knowledge that her unhappy story was public property—that her name was on the lips of every man in the street. Alwyn Vellacott's death had occurred a few days after the publication of his dramatic confession. Nancy marvelled that he should have tried to save her from the consequences of a crime he had himself committed—was it possible that this unscrupulous criminal had a heart? She would never know now exactly what motive had prompted the course he took.

Meantime Lord Ardgowan—alone in his stately home—was face to face with the problem of his life.

He loved Nancy with all his heart, but he was a very proud man. Never, in all the annals of his old and honoured family, had there been the slightest scandal—its women had ever been like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. It was gall and wormwood to him to know that his name filled the newspapers—that Nancy Chevenix was the heroine of a celebrated crime.

Though he knew that she was witness a stone's throw of him, he made no effort to see her—it was hard to forgive—to forget that she had deceived him,—would have married him without telling him a word of what Sholto Devane had been to her. And Nancy—worn out by all she had gone through, drooped and grew paler and thinner than ever, until Lady Haversham, who had insisted on returning to her old quarters, took the law into her own capable hands.

One day her ladyship appeared in Ardgowan's study—unannounced, superbly waving aside the butler's emphatic assurance that "his lordship saw nobody."

"Tony," she said, coming straight to the point, as was her custom. "Nancy is dying by inches before my eyes. Have you ceased to care for her?—Poor child, she has surely suffered enough."

"She—deceived me," he muttered.

"Yes, I admit it, but I'm not at all sure that she was not justified in doing so. She had no idea that she was Sholto Devane's wife—she believed herself the victim of the wickedest plot man ever devised, and I am quite certain that, in her place, I should have done the same, and so would most other women, when it meant losing everything I most valued in the world. You are very hard, Tony. I'm ready to agree that poor Nancy is regrettably notorious, but if you really love her, nothing else matters—nothing. Do you imagine for one minute I would have given up my dear husband, even had he murdered and robbed right and left? No! he was mine and I adored him. Love, Tony, means forgiveness—real, love, I mean. If you intend to throw over this girl—do you know what she will do?"

"No," he said.

"She'll marry Augustus Brown!" Lady Haversham cried. "Marry him out of gratitude for all he has done for her in sheer despair—she doesn't care a button for him, but he worships her."

Lord Ardgowan pushed back his chair, as he recalled Augustus—with his impossible clothes and kind heart.

"Preposterous!" he cried angrily.

"Well—perhaps. Woman, my dear Anthony, loves above all things to be loved—and wanted. If she loses you, nothing would matter, and she'd drift into Mrs. Brown. Tony—can't you forgive her?"

Lady Haversham's eyes were full of tears as she added:

"She erred through love of you, fearing to lose you."

Then, without another word, she left the room softly.

"He will come," she told herself, but said no word to the white-faced girl, who took no interest in anything.

The very next day, Lord Ardgowan was ushered into the pretty boudoir, where Nancy was sitting. At sight of her lover, she sprang to her feet.

"Tony!" she gasped.

"Nancy."

He held out his arms and she flew into them, sobbing wildly.

"My darling—hush!" he whispered presently, kissing her passionately.

"Oh, Tony!—are you sure you forgive me?"

"I should not be here unless I did," he returned. "Sweetheart, we'll be married at once, and go abroad till everything is forgotten. I love you with all my heart—love you so much that I cannot live without you."

"Oh, how happy I am! Tony, my dearest and noblest, I will never deceive you again."

"Beloved, I am sure of it. There is just one question I want to ask you."

"You love me—better than you ever did him?"—with true masculine desire to be first and dearest.

"Immeasurably better!" And he was satisfied.

The wedding was a very quiet one. Lilla Dudley was conspicuous by her absence, and it was no less a person than Augustus Brown who gave away the bride, with a smiling face and an aching heart beneath his gorgeous waistcoat. Lord Ardgowan had used his influence to some purpose. Mr. Brown found himself occupying a very different position to his old one, and was in fair way to grow both rich and influential. Always the man to make the most of his opportunities, the amateur detective's future was assured. Janet Macdonald, still somewhat pale, was Nancy's only bridesmaid. Lady Haversham's sharp eyes noticed that the young lady was more than gracious to Mr. Brown—and a year or two later, Janet changed her surname for the very ordinary one belonging to the hero of what is still talked of as the "Chevenix Mystery."

Away in Ireland, in the lonely Hilkenny Vicarage, Mr. and Mrs. Abuthnot shook their heads over their kinsman's marriage.

"He will regret it," Mr. Abuthnot said, but long ago he has been proved wrong. Lord and Lady Ardgowan are the happiest of couples, and live quite contentedly in their beautiful home at the other side of the world. Neither of them has the slightest desire to return to London, though all the talk has died away long ago. Their most valued friend is Mr. Brown.

"We owe him everything," Nancy is wont to declare.

"We do indeed!" Lord Ardgowan agrees.

[THE END.]

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Sydney	Shanghai	Nicolaievsk	Formosa and
Wellington	Tsingtau	Dairen (Dalny)	Chosen (Korea).

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Antimony, Regulus	Railway Materials	Metals
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Dairi Flour Mills Co., Ld.	Dairi near Moji
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Nippon Alcohol Distilling Co., Ld.	Dairi near Moji
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RUSSIA'S ANNUS MIRABILIS.

FROM TSARDOM TO LENINISM.

A RETROSPECT.

This is the end of the old year in Russia, writes the Petrograd Correspondent of "The Times", and we are looking back on the extraordinary events of the last 12 months, which are of the utmost importance and perhaps of fatal consequence to this country, not to mention their serious effects on Russia's Allies in the Great War. It has been a terrible time of tumult and terror, constituting undoubtedly one of the most exciting and ever-memorable years in the whole course of Russian history.

Such an eventful period, covering two Revolutions and a most disastrous military collapse, deserves to be studied in all its bearings, but this is impossible whilst we are still in a state of anarchy and civil war. It is extremely difficult even to preserve coolness of judgment under the irritating influence of the daily encroachments upon the ordinary rights of private property by a set of ruthless reformers bent on ruining everybody who can be classed as a *bourgeois* or capitalist. In such conditions recent facts cannot be allocated to their proper place in the historical chain of which 1917 forms only one of the links, and it would be rash to attempt to predict the results for good or evil which will ultimately follow the upheaval of the year now closed. We can only recall the principal features of what happened in order to throw light on the appaling situation at present confronting us.

At the beginning of 1917 there was an intense apprehension of impending danger amongst Russians of all classes. The country, exhausted and tormented by the long struggle with the Central Powers, seemed to concentrate all its energy on hatred of the old *régime*. All Russian parties were seized with patriotic alarm. The Duma became the centre of agitation for a change of Government calculated to promote military success at the front and the arrest of economic ruin in the rear. The Duma's conflict with autocracy was the organizing factor for all the self-conscious elements in Russian society, and the sympathy of soldiers and workmen was assured. When the crisis came autocracy was swept away with astonishing rapidity and ease. The hated police who for several days maintained a dropping fire on the people in the streets from machine-guns concealed in the attics and roofs, were all either killed or captured by the infuriated soldiers. The Provisional Govenment was then formed by the Duma in conjunction with the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, and the Emperor was forced to abdicate and place himself under arrest at Tsarskoe Selo.

FANATICAL THEORISTS GAIN DAY.

The Revolution first partook of a real national character with a wide democratic programme of civic liberties for all classes and races of the population, so that the regeneration of Russia seemed to be secured, but the sinister side of the new order of things soon revealed itself as the outcome of the former policy of repression. The fanatical theorists and wild demagogues from amongst the Socialist "intelligentsia" began to work on the unconscious and benighted soldiers and peasants, who are always as yielding clay to the hand of any potter capable of understanding them. By dint of armed manifestations, stump oratory, and the street fighting of rival factions seeking support, the soldiery and the mob completely denationalized the Revolution and turned it into a party struggle for power and the possibility of making dangerous experiments in Socialistic reform in the middle of a war demanding the employment of all the faculties and resources of the nation.

Meanwhile a lawyer, M. Kerensky, and the Council of Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates got the upper hand of the Duma, and M. Kerensky lodged himself in the Winter Palace and began to play a popular and dominant part. The troops in Petrograd and at the front were utterly demoralized by Socialist emissaries, by the famous Order Number One, and by the army committees of soldiers, who dictated terms to their officers, many of whom were insulted and killed, and some committed suicide. M. Kerensky tried in vain to rally the troops by means of grandiloquent speeches until he became hoarse and faint.

EXIT KERENSKY.

All through the summer the waning power of M. Kerensky and the provisional and coalition Government was being undermined. The attempt of General Korniloff to seize the capital and oust Kerensky was a severe blow to the latter's prestige. At last, in October the second Revolution broke out. Again the crackling of macrine-guns and rifls and th booming of cannon startled and alarmed us in all parts of the city. The Winter Palace was besieged and ransacked, naval and military cadets were brutally murdered and their bodies thrown into the icy water of dirty canals. In the midst of such scenes of violence M. Kerensky made good his escape and the seat of power was captured by the Bolshevists, or Maximalists, representing the extreme communistic section of the Revolutionary Socialists. This fraction is the last but one in the descennding scale of Socialistic doctrine tending to the total destruction of the present form of society. Next and the last come the anarchists, who are also plotting and waiting the opportunity to have their innings.

The two men mainly responsible for this "coup d'Etat" are Lenin, whose real name is Ulianoff, and Bronstein, known as Trotsky. In a few days, when the Constituent Assembly opens, we shall see whether these two remarkable men, now ruling or destroying the destinies of Russia, are to remain masters of the situation, or whether the Assembly will be able to assume supreme control. All orders and decrees now emanate from the Smolny Institute, where Lenin and Trotsky occupy separate apartments at opposite extremities of surprisingly long corridor. This official residence of the redoubtable Bolshevist chiefs was a well-known educational establishment for daughters of the nobility, much patronized by the Imperial Family. Here it was that the Emperor Alexander II. first courted his morganatic wife, Princess Dolgorouky. All its former splendour and comfort have now departed. The colonnaded entrance, as well as several windows, bristle with machine-guns, and the interior is like a vast set of stables or dirty barracks, with torn paper and chewed cigarette-ends littered everywhere. The rooms are bare of everything except necessary office furniture. The religious ikons, so universally present in Russia, are here conspicuous by their absence. Men of the so-called Red Guard in nondescript civil attire, with rifles and fixed bayonets, lounge about the staircases, or do sentry duty in the front room and at the doors, and demand to see the pieces of paper serving as tickets of admission, obtained from girl clerks on the ground floor.

One of these Ded Guards outside the door leading to the sanctuary of the Commissary of Foreign Affairs addressed me in English, and was wearing unmistakable English clothes. I found that he had been a cabinet-maker in England for 18 years, and that he had two English-born sons fighting on the British front in France. He said that there was nothing doing in his trade in Russia now, and he longed to return to his "beloved England," pending which, however, he was at present taking 15 roubles a day, with food, from the Bolshevists and helping to protect Lenin and Trotsky.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AS AT FEB. 28

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	as	p.
Contributions received in cash	55,35,231	14	8
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality o a Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000		
Contributions from Commissioner of Police o a American Mission Hospital Basra	5,076		
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 6,600 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 11,000	17,600		
Interest received	3,33,929	4	2
Total Rs.	59,21,837	2	10

DISBURSEMENTS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS RELIEF ETC.

St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000		
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund	3,750		
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500		
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots etc.)	5,43,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
St. John's and British Red Cross Associations	75,000		
Sind Women's Branch Red Cross Associations	2,000		
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London	15,000		
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000		
Bombay Women's Branch of the Joint War Committee	30,000		
Women's Branch Bo. Presidency War and Relief Fund	2,70,800		
Sind Women's Branch Bo. Presidency War and Relief Fund	10,000		
Poona Women's Branch Bo. Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,550		
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	73,847	3	11
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000		
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Divn.	15,000		
For relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia	3,000		
For relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur Dist.	5,000		
For relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara Dist.	5,000		
Commandant Military Depot Deolali	1,000		
East Indies Station Naval Fund	17,000		
Willingdon Club for sick and wounded Soldiers in Poona	10,000		
Men's Club of Amara	3,000		
Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden	5,000		
Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre	29,481	12	3
Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers	50,000		
Soldiers' Recreation Club in Belgaum	10,000		
For the Building of an active service Recreation Hut for Troops	10,000		
Recreation Rooms and Institutes for the new furlough Camps in Deolali	50,000		
Payments for comforts, etc., to Troops (Through Women's Br.)	4,000		
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	55,862	12	3
St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun	6,000		
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	14,88,795	12	8
Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona	30,000		
Grant towards electric Installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	10,000		
Grant for the purpose of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital	1,000		
Purchase and Equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars	1,43,711	5	5
Sundries (Stationery, telegrams, postages, printing, and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	18,526	13	2
Total Rs.	32,43,366	15	1
Balance at credit of Current Account in Bank of Bombay on 28-2-1918	1,70,620	3	9
Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay	6,00,000		
Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4. 9. 14 for safe custody (par value)	15,000		
Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13. 4. 15	2,000		
Indian War Loan (earmarked for His Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund)	15,00,000		
India Treasury Bills (costly.. Rs.	3,90,250		
	26,78,470	3	9
Total Rs.	59,21,837	2	10

R. AITKEN,
Hony. Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Provincial Conference it has been resolved to hold a special session of the Conference as soon as the Reform Scheme is published.

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